I. R. NEWSPAPER REGY
RECEIVED 28 SEP 1867.

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1141.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1867. PRICE {UNSTAMPED .. 5d. / STAMPED..... 6d.

THE AUTUMNAL MEETINGS of the CONGREGATIONAL UNION will be held in MANCHESTER.

On MONDAY EVENING, October 7, the ANNUAL SERMON to the Union will be preached in CAVENDISH CHAPEL, by the Rev. DAVID THOMAS, B.A., of Bristol.

The Meetings of the Assembly, consisting of Pastors, Members, and Delegates, will be held in GROSVENOR-STREET CHAPEL, on TUESDAY MORNING, at half-past Nine o'clock, and by adjournment, at the same place and hour, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. The Rev. J. R. CAMPBELL, D.D., the Chairman of the Union, will preside.

On TUESDAY EVENING a PUBLIC MEETING on CHURCH QUESTIONS will be held in the FREE TRADE HALL, at half-past Six, SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., in the Chair, when Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. Dr. Vaughan and Dr. Halley, and the Rev. W. M. Statham.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING a SOIREE will be held in CAVENDISH SCHOOLROOM and a Public Meeting in the Chapel. JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., of Halifax, in the Chair.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, at RUSHOLME-ROAD CHAPEL, a SERMON to YOUNG MEN will be preached by the Rev. HENRY BATCHELOR, of Glasgow. Also, at the CORN EXCHANGE, a Meeting will be held, CHARLES REED, Esq., F A S, in the Chair, at which Addresses to Working Men will be delivered.

A MEETING for WORKING MEN will be held at BOWDON, on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

On FRIDAY MORNING a PUBLIC BREAKFAST will be given to the Board of Education and its friends.

Gentlemen intending to be present, and requiring accommodation, must apply to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 27th instant.

G. SMITH. } Secretaries.
R. ASHTON, }

18, South-street, Finsbury, Sept. 16, 1867.

AUTUMNAL MEETINGS of BAPTIST UNION for 1867.

The next AUTUMNAL MEETINGS of the BAPTIST UNION will be held in CARDIFF on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, October 9th and 10th. Entertainment will be provided for all Ministers and duly appointed Delegates who send in their names to me on or before Thursday, October 3rd.

ALFRED TILLY,
Corresponding Secretary,

THE BARBICAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, New North-road, Hoxton.—The Rev. JOSEPH BOYLE, Pastor.

OPENING SERVICES.

On THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1867, SERMONS will be preached—in the Morning, at Twelve o'clock, by the Rev. ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D.; and in the Evening, at Seven o'clock, by the Rev. FRANCIS TUCKER, B.A., of Camden-road.

At Two o'clock the same day a Collation will be provided in the Lecture Hall of the Church.

Several ministers have kindly engaged to be present at the above services.

On SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, SERMONS will be preached—in the Morning, at Eleven o'clock, by the Rev. JOSEPH MULLENS, D.D., of the London Missionary Society; in the Evening, at half-past Six, by the Rev. JOSEPH BOYLE.

After each of the above services, Collections will be made on behalf of the Building Fund of the New Church.

On TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, a TEA MEETING will be held in the Lecture Hall at half-past Five o'clock punctually; after which a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Church at Seven o'clock, the Chair to be taken by CHARLES REED, Esq., F.S.A.

BATTERSEA CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BRIDGE-ROAD.—Rev. J. SCOTT JAMES, Minister.

OPENING SERVICES.

On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1867, the DEDICATORY SERVICE will be held at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, at which the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN will preside; and a SERMON will be preached in the Evening, at half-past Six, by the Rev. J. G. ROGERS, B.A., of Clapham. Tea will be provided in the Lammas Hall, at Five o'clock. Tickets One Shilling each.

On SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, SERMONS will be preached; in the Morning, at Eleven o'clock, by the Rev. SAMUEL McALL, President of Hackney College, and in the Evening, at half-past Six, by the Rev. P. J. TURQUAND, of Walworth.

Collections will be made at each of the Services in aid of the Building Fund.

Trains may be taken to Battersea, Battersea Park, or Clapham Junction Railway Stations, all of which are within a few minutes' walk of the New Church.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of 1867—68 will be OPENED on FRIDAY, Sept. 27, with an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by the Rev. Professor NENNER, at Seven o'clock p.m.

The Classes of the Faculty of Arts are open to Lay Students above the age of Fifteen years, on payment of very moderate fees.

The Syllabus of Lectures, and all other necessary information, may be obtained on application to the undersigned, at the College, Finchley New-road, Hampstead, N.W.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

NO MORE WORKHOUSES for the RESPECTED POOR above SIXTY YEARS of AGE.

All persons interested in a movement of this character are requested to send their name and address to H. V., Post Office, Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill, London.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY will be held in the Chapel-in-the-Field, NORWICH, on THURSDAY, 3rd October, 1867. Chair to be taken by

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq.,

at half-past Seven p.m. The Annual Report will be presented, and the Committee and Officers chosen for the ensuing year.

J. C. GALLAWAY, Secretary.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held at 18, SOUTH-STREET, Finsbury, on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, the following were the successful candidates:—

Denyer, Emma J. ..	2,265	Bliss, Joseph	738
Newnes, George ..	989	Hughes, John	670
Willson, Robert P. ..	852	Edwards, Jane	630
Williams, George ..	777	Tasker, Frank	512

JAMES SPENCE, D.D., Chairman.
I. VALE MUMMERY, } Hon.
W. WELLS KILPIN, } Secs.

Clapham-park.—For Sale, with possession, a first-class Family Residence, with extensive grounds, in all upwards of eight acres, in one of the best parts of this favourite district, within a few minutes' walk of Clapham-road Station, and only about four miles' drive from the Bank of Westminster-bridge.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, and FARMER will SELL, at the Mart, near the Bank, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, at Two, a most substantial and commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE, on the east side of King's-road, Clapham-park; containing ten good bed-rooms, dressing and bath rooms, lofty drawing, dining, and morning rooms of capital dimensions, entrance hall; ground-floor kitchens, &c., and large vaulted cellars; lodge entrance, coach-house, harness room, stabling, and other out-buildings. The gardens and pleasure grounds are screened from King's-road by handsome trees and shrubberies, and contain a beautiful small lake. There are extensive frontages to King's-road and Lyham-road. Held from trustees for long terms, at ground-rents amounting to 55l. per annum, and estimated to be worth 350l. a year. Possession on completion. Particulars of Messrs. Venning, Naylor, and Robins, solicitors, 9, Token-house-yard, E.C.; and of the auctioneers, 80, Cheapside.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

SEE THE PARIS EXPOSITION FOR ONE SHILLING.

Professor Pepper's LECTURES on the PALAIS DE L'EXPOSITION, daily at Three and Eight. Amongst the other attractions are, the "Wonderful Lectard," the great optical surprise, called "The Effigy of the Dear Defunct," and the MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS of DAMER CAPE, Esq.

BOARD and RESIDENCE are offered to a GENTLEMAN or LADY in a small Christian Family, three miles from Bristol. The house is handsomely furnished—gardens, stabling and paddock adjoining. Situation healthy, and having railway accommodation. Best references given and required.

Address, A. B., Smith and Co., 13, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol.

A LADY of great experience desires an ENGAGEMENT as HOUSEKEEPER. Having been accustomed to the care of children, she would not object to a family.

Address, Rev. T. Toller, Kettering.

WANTED a YOUNG MAN, as CLERK, one that has been used to an Auctioneer's Office preferred.

Apply, stating salary required, &c., to Mr. A. Darby, Auctioneer, Chelmsford.

THE HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49, Great Ormond-street, W.C.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

Vice Patrons {H.R.H. The Princess of WALES. / H.R.H. The Princess CHRISTIAN.

More than 25,000 children under ten years of age die in London every year.

This unnatural mortality in early life, and the great amount of sickness and suffering among the children of the poor which it indicates, is the strongest plea for the support of an institution especially set apart for the reception of sick children.

The Hospital now provides seventy-five beds, and relieves twelve hundred out-patients weekly.

The committee earnestly solicit contributions.

Bankers—Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare, Messrs. Herries.

SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

July, 1867.

MR. COOKE BAINES, RAILWAY COMPENSATION VALUER, &c.

No. 106, Cheapside, E.C.

Having the Plans and Books of Reference of the various Metropolitan Railways and other Public Works, Mr. Baines will be happy to supply on application every information respecting them.

PROPERTY SURVEYED AND VALUED.

Money obtained to any amount on Freehold or Leasehold Securities.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "The Companies' Act, 1862," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.
SECOND MASTER: EDWARD STEANE JACKSON, Esq., M.A.

TERMS:

For Pupils *entering under* 14 years of age, 50 guineas.
For Pupils *entering above* 14 years of age, 60 guineas.

The Next TERM will COMMENCE on the 10th OCTOBER.
The New Buildings are now completed.

ALBAN HOUSE, ST. ALBANS, HERTS.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by MISS UPTON, with the Assistance of Governesses and Masters.

Prospectuses on application. References to Ministers and Parents of Pupils.

The NEXT TERM COMMENCES OCTOBER 4th.

SOUTHPORT.—BERKELEY HOUSE SCHOOL, LEICESTER-STREET.

JAMES COLLIER, B.A. London University.

The value of the teaching has been constantly tested by various Public Examinations and with satisfactory results.

COMMENCEMENT of QUARTER, OCTOBER 7.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHY.—Phonography is taught in Class, at 7s. 6d.; or Private Instruction given, personally or by post, for 21 1s. the Perfect Course of Lessons.

London: 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Just published,

CARTE of Rev. J. W. BOULDING. Also Portraits of Revs. Newman Hall, Dr. Raleigh, C. H. Spurgeon, W. Brock, S. Martin, W. Landels, Henry Allon. Also Cartes of Gladstone, Russell, Stuart Mill, Bright, Beales, Samuel Morley, Edward Miall, Tennyson, Dickens, Carlyle, and Longfellow. 1s. each, free for 13 stamps. Scraps in endless variety. Portraits taken daily. FRED. JONES, 146, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

CARTES DE VISITE, 4 for 1s. 2d.; 8, 1s. 8d.; 15, 2s. 8d. Send Carte and stamps, and first-class copies, with original, will be promptly returned, post free.

Carte enlarged to cabinet size, 1 copy, 2s. 6d.; 6, 6s.

R. DENNIS, Photographer, Jenner-street, Coventry.

CONFIDENTIAL NEGOTIATIONS and the Settlement of Fire Losses undertaken by the undersigned on behalf of Insurance Companies.

ACCOUNTS AUDITED or investigated on behalf of Shareholders.

Every description of Insurance business transacted by

MORELL THEOBALD,
(20 years with the Union, 1714.)

County Chambers, 14, Cornhill, and 78, Lombard-street.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 48, MOORGATE-STREET, E.C.

FOUNDED ANNO DOMINI, 1843.

Chairman, WILLIAM McARTHUR, Esq., Sheriff Elect of London and Middlesex.

The following figures show the position of the "STAR," from which it will be seen that it is one of the most secure and valuable Offices in which to make family provision.

Total Policies Issued	17,200
Annual Income	£155,000 0 0
Total Claims Paid	520,000 0 0
Bonuses Distributed	229,804 11 4
Reserve or Assurance Fund	685,651 3 4

Applications on the business of the Office to be made to

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office:—37, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

TRUSTEE.

Thomas Brassey, Esq., Great George-street, Westminster.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Thomas Horatio Harris, Esq., Finsbury and Woodford.

Alfred T. Bowser, Esq., Hackney.
John Cook, Esq., Cambridge Heath.
Philip Crellin, jun., Esq., 15, Cannon-street West.
Henry Falkner, Esq., Clapham-rise.
Thomas Lambert, Esq., Short-street, Lambeth.
J. Ebenezer Saunders, Esq., F.G.S., Finsbury-circus.
Edward Swift Stillwell, Esq., 25, Barbican.
John Carvell Williams, Esq., 2, Serjeants'-inn.

MODERATE RATES of Premiums—especially for young lives.
BONUSES have been declared in 1860, 1863, and 1866.
POLICIES made payable during lifetime.
INVALID AND SECOND-CLASS LIVES insured on a new principle.

ALFRED T. BOWSER, Manager.

DRESSMAKING.—LADIES' MORNING and EVENING DRESSES of every description made and trimmed in the latest fashion.

WEDDING DRESSES to order.

MANTLES, JACKETS, and CLOAKS in the newest style.

COMPLIMENTARY and FAMILY MOURNING on the shortest notice.

Miss LAKE having assistants of first-class abilities, is prepared to execute orders from all parts of London and the country punctually, on the shortest possible notice. Terms moderate.

Orders by post promptly attended to.

12, Spenser-road, Stoke Newington-green, N.

ONE PENNY NEWSPAPER

COALS. — Best Coals only. — GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 27s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—13, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Eaton-wharf, Pimlico (office next to the Grosvenor Hotel); Sunderland-wharf, Peckham; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth; and at Brighton.

CAUTION.—G. J. C. and Co., employ no Agents elsewhere, entitled to use their name.

COALS.—By Screw Steamers and Railway.—LEA and CO.

Hetton, South Hetton, Haswell, or Lambton Wall'send, the best House Coal, direct by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, 26s. per ton; Hartlepool, or Wall's-end Seconds, 25s.; best Wigan, 24s.; G. Chambers' Silkstone, 23s.; Wharncliffe, 23s.; new Silkstone, 22s.; Claycross, 23s. and 20s.; Best Derby, 20s.; Barnsley, 20s.; Kitchen Coal, 19s.; Cobbles, 18s.; Hartley, 19s.; Nuts, 16s.; best small, 13s.; Tanfield (for smiths) 20s. Coke, 16s. per chaldron. Net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London. Depots Highbury, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin. No Agents employed.

HOLYLAND'S, 150, Strand, two doors west of Somerset House.—RALPH and SON invite the attention of gentlemen to their new and fashionable COATS for the present season, of best material and workmanship. Holyland's renowned Beaufort Coat. New colours in Angolas and Tweeds for lounge and sporting suits.—150 Strand.

IRON CHURCHES, CHAPELS, and SCHOOLS; COTTAGES, STABLES, and PORTABLE HOUSES in Wood and Iron.

S. DYER, 99, EUSTON-ROAD, LONDON.

Successor in this business to R. Richardson. Established 1830.

EASY CHAIRS, COUCHES, & SOFAS, BEST QUALITY.

Upwards of 500 different shapes constantly on view for selection and immediate delivery. Easy Chairs made to any shape on approval. At T. H. FILMER and Son's Manufactory, 31, 32, and 28, Berners-street, W., and 34 and 35, Charles-street, Oxford-street, W. An illustrated priced catalogue sent post free.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. Recommended by the *Lancet* and the Queen's Private Baker for making pure digestive bread without yeast.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER was also recommended by the Queen's Private Baker and by the late Sir Wm. Burnett, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER makes delicious hot digestive tea-cakes in a few minutes, and Norfolk dumplings better than yeast.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER makes bread without fermentation, and preserves the nutritious properties which yeast destroys.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER saves eggs and butter in making puddings and pastry, and prevents indigestion.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER was used in the Arctic Expeditions, also by the armies in the Crimea and China.

SOLD everywhere in 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. packets, and in patent boxes, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s each.

BORWICK'S FURNITURE CREAM cleanses and gives the most brilliant and durable polish to all articles of furniture, with very little labour.

BORWICK'S FURNITURE CREAM sold in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, nearly twice the usual size.

Manufactory, 24, Chiswell-street, London.

HENRY CROSSE, Sole Agent for the celebrated CHATEAU ROSE CLARET, in 1 dozen cases, at 20s. and 30s., bottles and cases included. Champagne (Epernay), 30s per dozen.

Every description of French and Hungarian Wines supplied at equally low prices.

178, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

BRANDY, BRANDY, PURE BRANDY, DIRECT FROM CHARENTE,

A certain Cure for Cholera Spasmodic Symptoms and Interna Complaints, when unadulterated. But how seldom to be met with in its pure state, unless from the direct importers,

C. DEVEREUX and CO.,

26, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, London, at 36s., and for "première qualité" 40s. per dozen, either Pale or Brown. Bottles and case included.

Forwarded same day against Post Office Order or remittance.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles 3s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

PARIS EXHIBITION GOLD MEDALS.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT (Extractum Carnis Liebig), Manufactured by LIEBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 43, Mark-lane, London. Only sort authorised to be called by the above names by Baron Liebig, the Inventor, whose certificate is on every jar. Superior and economical stock for beef-tea, soups, entrées, and sauces. Extremely useful to invalids, persons of weak digestion, and children. Taken with rice, arrowroot, sago, &c. An agreeable and efficient substitute for cod liver oil. It keeps for years, and in any climate.

Sold by Fortnum, Mason, and Co., Barclay and Son, Crosse and Blackwell, S. Maw and Son, all Chemists, Italian Warehouses, Grocers, and wholesale by the Company.

IF you wish to be well, and keep well, take BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.

Sold in bottles, with directions, 2s., 4s., and 6s. each, by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer,

I. L. BRAGG,

2, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

PARIS, 1867.

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

CONFERRED UPON

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE

GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINES.

THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE,

ABOVE ALL MEDALS.

Nearly 200,000 of these unparalleled Machines now in use in all parts of the world. Every Machine guaranteed Instruction gratis. Illustrated Prospectus and samples of work gratis and post free.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

150, Regent-street, London, W.; 59, Bold-street, Liverpool.

These Machines, and the work done upon them, have never failed to receive the first premium over all competitors wherever exhibited.

CHARLES PIZZALA, CARVER, GILDER, AND LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTURER,

19, *Hatton-garden, Holborn, E.C.*

GILT CHIMNEY AND CONSOLE GLASSES.
GILT CONSOLE TABLES AND CABINETS.
GILT WINDSOR CORNICES AND GIRANDOLES.
PICTURE AND OIL PAINTING FRAMES IN EVERY STYLE, &c., &c.

REGILDING IN THE BEST MANNER AT LOWEST PRICES.

ESTIMATES FORWARDED BY POST.

BLAKE & CO.,

COVENTRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED

HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR PRICE, SEND LENGTH, WIDTH, AND HEIGHT OF BUILDING.

FRANKS, SON, & COMPANY, WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS,

40, QUEEN-STREET, CANNON-STREET WEST, E.C.

"STANDARD TEAS"

(STRONGLY RECOMMENDED)

Composed of a choice selection of teas to combine strength and flavour.

No. 1 Black, at 2s. 10d. | No. 1 Mixed, Green and Black, at 2s. 10d.
,, 2 Black, at 3s. 2d. | ,, 2 ditto, at 3s. 2d.

Supplied in 6lb. and 12lb. Canisters. The prices include Canisters and Carriage paid. Small Tasting Samples supplied gratuitously carriage paid. TERMS—Cash.

T. T. T.—HOUSEHOLD TEA COMPANY, THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN LONDON,

Supply Private Families and Hotels with the BEST TEAS.

GOOD STRONG CONGOU TEA only 2s. per lb. Sent to any part of the kingdom for Post-office order for the value.

153, Cannon-street, near London-bridge and the South-Eastern Railway Station in Cannon-street.

T. T. T.—HOUSEHOLD TEA COMPANY, 158 Cannon-street, City.

Their fine STRONG CONGOU, at 2s. 6d. per lb., is a superior Household Tea for general use.

CLARANCE and CO., Managers.

"THE RUIN OF THE FEW IS THE GAIN OF THE MANY."

THE Panic of '66 and its consequent depression of the Colonial Markets enables the "EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY" to offer TEAS LOWER THAN EVER.

Six Pounds of Good Tea for 6s. 6d. can't be dear.

The Company's KAISOWS by the Clipper Ships are really delicious.

9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street. Jan. 1, 1867.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

INVIGORATING AND GRATEFUL.

USE ONLY THE

GLENFIELD STARCH.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietor, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally

INDIGESTION. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

GENTLE APERIENT AND A POWERFUL TONIC.

Sold Everywhere, in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11

SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS, OR PURE COAL TAR SOAP, (REGISTERED).

This unrivalled Soap, if constantly used, will produce a healthy appearance to the skin, while at the same time it acts as a preventive of infectious diseases. See medical testimony, *Lancet*, &c., &c.

To be had in Tablets of 6d. and 1s. each, of all Chemists, and Wholesale of

W. V. WRIGHT and COMPANY, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LONDON.

FRAGRANT SOAP.

The celebrated "United Service" Tablet is famed for its delightful fragrance and beneficial effect on the skin.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. C. & J. FIELD, Patentees of the Self-fitting Candles.

Sold by Chemists, Oil and Italian Warehousemen, and others.

*** Use no other. See name on each tablet.

SELF-FITTING CANDLES of all sizes and in VARIOUS QUALITIES from 1s. per lb. upwards, MAY NOW BE HAD EVERYWHERE.

Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler (J. C. and J. FIELD'S Patent).

They are *safe, clean*, and economical, fitting all Candlesticks without either paper or scraping, and burning to the end.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS. THE BEST REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per Box.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS. THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS and COLDS.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per Box.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS, THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUS DISORDERS.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per Box.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

CURE YOURSELF BY THE PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CURATIVE AND ELECTRIC BELT.

Sufferers from Nervous Debility, Painful Dreams, Indigestion, Weakness, &c., CAN NOW CURE THEMSELVES by the only "Guaranteed Remedy" in Europe, protected by Her Majesty's Great Seal Free for One Stamp, by H. JAMES, Esq., Medical Electrician (To the London Hospitals), Percy House, Bedford-square, London.

N.B.—Medicine and Fees entirely Superseded. (References to the leading Physicians of the day.)

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1141.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1867. PRICE {UNSTAMPED.. 5d. / STAMPED.... : 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:
"Pleas for Secularisation" 777
Ecclesiastical Notes.... 778
The Pan-Anglican Synod 778
Irish Congregational Union 778
The Bible-stand at the Paris Exhibition 779
Struggle for Religious Freedom in Austria.. 779
Religious Intelligence.. 781
CORRESPONDENCE:
The Vicar of Great Grimsby and his Claims 782
Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal Party 782
Church or Chapel? 783
The Education Question 783
The Rev. J. B. Sweet on Sunday-schools 783
Railway Travelling at Home and Abroad .. 784
Clerical Liberality 784
Our Public Institutions 784
University Education.... 784
The Charge of Treason against the late Mr. G. W. Gordon 785
Postscript 785
LEADING ARTICLES:
Summary 786
The Bismarck Circular. 786
Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal Party 787
University Extension .. 787
"The Ugly Rush" 787
Foreign and Colonial 788
The Social Science Congress 790
Fenian Outrages at Manchester..... 792
The Abyssinian Expedition 793
The Czar and the Sultan. 793
The late Professor Faraday on Religion and Science 793
Literature 794

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

"PLEAS FOR SECULARISATION."*

UNDER the above title, a pamphlet by Mr. Aubrey de Vere, author of *Ireland's Church Property, and How to Use it*, reached us simultaneously with a report of Lord Dufferin's inaugural address to the Social Science Association at Belfast, in which the noble lord dealt with the question of the Irish Church Establishment in the spirit of Earl Grey's and Earl Russell's policy. We thank Mr. Aubrey de Vere for the honesty and plain-spokenness of his little tractates. They do honour to his heart as a loyal and affectionate son of the Roman Catholic Church. Though they certainly cross, almost at right angles, the path which our convictions and our sympathies have been wont to take, and treat with a tone of disdain the body of men in this country with which we have been honoured to co-operate, they will probably do a service to the cause we have at heart by making the British public fully cognisant of what, in the eye of a certain section of the Irish Roman Catholics, is sought to be effected by *an equitable division of the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland between Protestants and Catholics*. The writer of these pamphlets is, no doubt, entitled to be regarded as, to some uncertain but considerable extent, a representative man. He states views on the subject of Church endowments which would probably be endorsed by most of his co-religionists as sound in themselves, however impracticable in the instance to which he would apply them. The purposes to which he would have the existing revenues of the Church Establishment devoted are purposes in the furtherance of which all Romanists are supposed to be deeply interested. But we must take leave to doubt whether the eloquent pamphleteer expresses the ideas and intentions of any large party in his own country with regard to the kind of settlement that will be demanded for the Irish Church question; and, while it is not unlikely that there are several prominent Liberal politicians, and even statesmen, who will agree with him in his conclusions, we hardly think he will be found to have forwarded the cause for which he pleads in the only court competent to decide it—that, we mean, of the whole electoral body of the United Kingdom.

Mr. de Vere is fierce against any secularisation of ecclesiastical revenues. To his mind they are the ancient and indefeasible right of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland—a right which she may consent to forego in part, in deference to three centuries of possession and prescription, but which she is bound to claim in the name of justice to man and reverence for God. "It is sometimes said," he writes in his preface, "'the days of Church property are past.' If they are, 'woe to him through whom the offence cometh.' Meantime, it is only those who have not courted the wrong who can bear up against it when inflicted. If Church property should be destroyed in all other countries, the Irish people have still a right to theirs. They have little part in this world's wealth, and they never surrendered or sold their spiritual inheritance. Other nations prospered in this world, and played with religion; they pulled down the sacred temple their fathers had raised, or they filled it with the money-changers; but the Irish remained faithful; and now that persecution has spent itself, and oppression undergone confutation, they are entitled to *nothing less than a Church organised with the utmost perfection of the most Catholic times.*"

It will be admitted, we think, that this is sufficiently lofty ground to take up in defence of an equitable division of Irish ecclesiastical revenues between Roman Catholics and Protestants—but we must do the writer the justice to observe that he consistently and haughtily maintains it throughout his writings. No High-Church Anglican pleading against the doctrines of the Liberation Society, could assume a higher position. The purposes to which Mr. Aubrey de Vere recommends the application of the income to be derived from her resumed inheritance, are "the support of Maynooth; assistance given, proportionately, to local efforts, to the building of churches and presbyteries, reformatories and penitentiaries; the creation and maintenance of the ecclesiastical seminaries and of cathedrals; the endowment of the clergy, wherever and whenever the bishops accounted such endowments desirable; and the purchase of glebes, unless a separate sum should be set apart by the State for that purpose." Now "the voluntary system" observes the writer, can do some things, and other things it cannot do. "It cannot keep up the decorous magnificence of religion. It cannot maintain the cathedral system." "Is Ireland unworthy of what, in other countries, has ennobled freedom, or mitigated bondage? If so, why? Let us not imagine that splendid rites are thrown away upon congregations largely composed of the poor. The poor are entitled to the best in the Christian fold. The peasant has the best right to an elevating ritual, because his own heart is most often a Christian temple. . . . . If the Cathedral of Cashel, abandoned a century ago to ruin, were restored to us, how much time would elapse before we had covered it with a roof and restored it to Christian worship? To effect this in one year would not cost one-tenth part of what would be ours, if our Church property were dedicated anew to pious uses. The first day the ancient solemnities were celebrated within those crumbling walls, a vibration would be sent over Ireland and every land trodden by an Irish foot."

Having thus laboured to show that Church property is necessary "to secure to Ireland the full normal Ritual of Christendom," he goes on to insist with much eloquence, and at considerable length, that it is quite as indispensable for other important purposes. The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, he says, requires more clergy, and the clergy require more leisure to be devoted to the highest intellectual culture, and to obtain some control over the literature of the day. She needs to have missions to all "her children as they are scattered by calamity over all lands." She desires to attend to the religious education of her laity—and "it is exactly when Church property remains undiverted from its primary—that is, its religious purpose—that it most effectually subserves its secondary pupose in connection with education." "It is not," remarks the writer, "by sacrificing our religious rights that we shall secure our educational safety. We will not say with the Roman Pretender—'*confugiendum est ad imperium*'—for we want no supremacy; but we may be well assured of this—that if in Ireland the Catholic Church remains contented with less than her full rights, Catholic education will remain insecure, as well as of an inferior type."

Mr. Aubrey de Vere's pamphlet, the title of which we have placed at the head of this article, is intended to change the opinions, and countermine the policy, of those of his own countrymen sharing his own religious faith, who favour an entire secularisation of the property of the Irish Church, as the basis of an ecclesiastical settlement. How far his arguments may avail with them we will hazard no conjecture—but they will have a powerful influence in England in strengthening opposition to his cherished scheme of reaching religious equality through an equitable division of existing ecclesiastical revenues between Roman Catholics and Protestants. The sword he uses cuts both ways—and for every conquest he makes in Ireland over men favourable to secularisation, he will lose a much larger number of men in England at present disposed to accept equal redistribution. The truth is, the public mind of Great Britain will not hear of rearing up a Roman Catholic Establishment in Ireland upon the foundation of national endowments. The idea of helping to put the people of Ireland under the domination of a full-blown Papal hierarchy will not be very captivating to the English and Scotch mind. It may be a proof of bigotry, or what not—we speak only of things as they are—but if the text of Earls Russell and Grey comes to be read by the light of Mr. Aubrey de Vere's commentary, there will be infinitely less chance than there is now of its acceptance by the public.

Before concluding these observations, we are glad to be able to quote from Mr. Forster's address to his constituents a passage relating to the Irish Church, which the report of it in the *Leeds Mercury* last week omitted. It runs thus, as given in the *Bradford Observer*:—

> The present ecclesiastical system of Ireland is approaching its fall. Of that there can be no doubt. We see it, not only in the triumph of its opponents, we see it also in the fears, nay, almost the despair, of its supporters. The great doubt is as to what is to replace it. If we were all agreed as to what should be done with the revenues that are now monopolised by the Episcopal Protestants in Ireland, there would be no long life for the present system. There are two great divisions of opinion with regard to what should be done. One body is entirely in favour of secularising the revenues, to have no endowment of any religious body in Ireland; the other body would divide the present revenues amongst all religious bodies—amongst Catholics, Presbyterians, and Episcopal Protestants. I do not profess to have arrived at a perfectly decided opinion on the question, but I must acknowledge my leaning is strongly for secularising the revenues, and for these reasons, amongst others: first, that I think it would be contrary to the strong feeling of the British people, and contrary also to the consciences of many Englishmen, to make any further grants of public money to Roman Catholics; and, secondly, that I think the reason which would lie behind such grant would be the hope that some sort of arrangement could be arrived at between the State and the Roman Catholic priesthood by which our Protestant Government—for Protestant it will always remain—should make use of the priesthood. I think it is admitted that any such arrangement would most certainly fail, and I think the Roman Catholic priesthood are far too clever a body to allow the bargain to succeed.

As it regards the immediate question of the existing ecclesiastical system in Ireland, Mr. Forster's views come to the same practical result as our own. We could have wished with Mr. Robert Kell, that they had arisen out of principle rather than policy—the principle which condemns civil establishments of religion as such. But we must not be impatient. The hon. member for Bradford is a thoughtful politician, and, perhaps, when he gives the subject the close attention it demands, he will see that the placing at disadvantage the religious faith and sentiment of a minority by means of State authority and resources, involves precisely the same injustice as it does in the case of a majority, however large. The form of the evil might be less repulsive but in substance it would be exactly the same.

* *Pleas for Secularisation.* By AUBREY DE VERE. London: Longmans. Dublin: Duffy. 1867.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

IT must be said, we are afraid, that the Pan-Anglican Synod sadly hangs fire. Nobody—Churchman or Dissenter—has a thoroughly congratulatory word to say about it. Having read all that the former class has had to report, and finding no warm welcome of expectation or appreciation—in fact little but cold and sceptical criticism—we have naturally turned to the daily journals for such praise as, in the solemnising presence of seventy-five bishops, the daily press might be expected to give. Here, however, we find confusion worse confounded. One asks what, in the name of common sense, the bishops intend to do? If they intend only to carry out their programme they might just as well not have met at all. Another suggests questions of pounds, shillings, and pence, in connection with diocesan salaries, and inquires whether it is worth while for a "colonial" to sacrifice two years' income in order to preach a sermon in Old Jewry? The want of veneration of bishops shown in these articles—those of the *Times*, *Daily News*, and *Telegraph* for instance—is enough to make one's hair stand on end. You would suppose from reading these articles, that bishops were ordinary men, and that they actually did not wear aprons. You would suppose that they were as fallible creatures as other mortals—or rather, shall we say, as mortals—and that their Apostolical succession through a line of tyrannical, heretic-burning, Puritan-excommunicating, and libidinous predecessors, had not conferred upon them Christian gifts such as no other persons could pretend to possess. You would suppose that a bishop was a mere man, like the Archbishop of Canterbury, for instance, altogether destitute of a primary taste for paper-hangings and a secondary taste for stables and flower-gardens. In fact, you would suppose that a bishop was an incarnation of human feelings and passions, slightly biassed in a rather carnal direction by State connection and the subserviency attached to State control. To put it at its worst and most truthful form—people expect a rather worse outcome from a meeting of seventy-five bishops than they would expect from a miscellaneous meeting of any other seventy-five persons who might happen to gather together to discuss the same subjects which the bishops must be imagined to discuss.

We are not altogether disposed, however, like some of our contemporaries, to ridicule this assemblage of Episcopalian rulers. There have been two or three theories as to the origin of the Synod. The most prominent theory has been that it was intended as a testimony of Anglo-Saxon Protestant Episcopalianism against the errors of Bishop Colenso. This, indeed, was the Archbishop of Canterbury's own purpose when he—or, as is probable, some more inventive prelate for him—formed the design of summoning together bishops from all parts of the habitable earth where the English language is spoken. But this purpose has since been abandoned, and, according to the official programme and to popular report, the sole result of the deliberations of seventy-five bishops will be to agree upon a sort of recommendatory letter for those hard-worked and estimable people—always excepting the West Indian Bishops—styled, in contempt, "Colonials."

But is this the real purpose of this assembly? Is it not possible that we have an Archbishop of Canterbury gifted with wisdom and foresight? Is it not possible that something real will be discussed? Any reasonable and pretty-well-informed person might lay down a capital programme for a Pan-Anglican Synod. To begin with, there is the old (not at all new, as an historical inquirer would tell anybody) question of Church Establishments and Voluntaryism. Have the American and colonial prelates nothing to say upon this vital question of the age? To go on, there are the questions of Christian faith involved in problems respecting Inspiration, the Trinity, and kindred topics on which it might be expected these Apostolically descended prelates would find themselves in perfect agreement. And why should they not also, as prelates of a Reformed Protestant Church, pronounce against the "errors of Romanism"? There has never been such a gathering of bishops in England as there is now; is it possible that it is all to culminate in sermons preached at St. Lawrence, Jewry, and elsewhere, and in assent to the bald and fruitless proposals emanating from the flat and dreary latitude of Lambeth Palace? If so, Episcopacy in England is cutting its own throat. We are quite outside of its borders; but, if we were inside, we should protest against such a dry and melancholy farce as is now being performed at Lambeth Palace. However, we are not particularly concerned in the conservatism of the episcopal theory of Church government, and if Episcopalians choose to make that theory look ridiculous, they have our hearty consent to do so.

A fortnight or so ago there appeared some curious ecclesiastical statistics in the *Times* relating to what may be termed the official force of the Established Church. The statistics, considering that this Church was the Church of the governing power, and that, for three centuries, it had persecution and privilege in all their degrees to back it, were not particularly encouraging. And it is less encouraging to be told, as we are told by Mr. Luke Wiseman—whom we assume to be a Wesleyan minister—in the *Times* of last week, that "the Wesleyan or Methodist communion equals, if it does not exceed, the Anglican in the number of its adherents." Mr. Wiseman says:—

In the United Kingdom there are belonging to the original Wesleyan Society 356,727 recognised and registered members. Careful inquiries have shown that for every member three other persons may be added, either as regular hearers though not avowed members, or as children of members who are being brought up in the faith of their parents; thus giving a total of nearly a million and a half of adherents. In Australia, the West Indies, Canada, and other colonies where the English language is spoken, the number calculated in the same way will be about 570,000 more. The several bodies which have separated on disciplinary grounds—none of them on any doctrinal ground—from the original society number in England and the colonies 288,000 members or 1,152,000 adherents. It will thus be seen that in England and its dependencies considerably over three million persons are attached to the Methodist communions. This calculation does not include foreign converts on mission stations; nor is it intended to include Sunday-scholars, except those who belong to the families of members or of hearers. If we turn to the United States, a recent return places the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church at 1,700,000; the numbers cannot be given at present with absolute exactness from some of the Churches in the South. It is generally estimated, however, in the United States that this Church numbers not less than seven million adherents; and there are, in addition, as is the case in England, minor bodies which have separated from the parent Church, though still holding the Methodist name and discipline, whose followers may probably be estimated at a million more. Putting all these numbers together, it will appear that the several branches of the Methodist communion number between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 persons in these countries where the English language is spoken.

These are, of course, mere, and most probably very exaggerated calculations, but the fact that there appears to be a sort of basis for them is not particularly complimentary to the Established Church.

It will be noticed that the Irish Congregational Union have passed resolutions respecting the Irish Church. We are exceedingly glad to see that this has been done. The resolutions of the Union are well arranged, and well applied to the present position of ecclesiastical matters in Ireland. It is just possible that, small as this body may be, its sister in England might take a lesson from each one of the six resolutions which we now report, unless indeed, as was said fifty years ago, the Congregationalists, above all other denominations, consider the union of Church and State essential to the preservation of the nation from—Popery!

The Great Northern Railway has had an unhappy history with respect to ecclesiastical matters. There is always something or other occurring to indicate that it is a railway favoured by Episcopalians, and on which, according to the Board's theory, Episcopalians only ought to travel. Indeed, we wonder how it is that it has never occurred to the directors of this line to tax Dissenters at a higher rate than Churchmen. However, for the charge which a shareholder now brings against the Vicar of Great Grimsby, the directors are not responsible. It only indicates the belief of the rector that the shareholders are so extremely ignorant as to accept his facts. We commend the letter to all readers, with the hope that every "shareholder" will keep a look-out on his own line as sharp as that possessed by our correspondent.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

Synod Pan-Anglican!
That's your name! What's your plan?
(Tell it in English if you can).
Is it for "Church" or is it for *man*?

Is it that priests may meet together,
All with one voice, like birds of a feather,
Chattering "shop," and discovering whether
This or that parson is slipping his tether?

Is it to get Broad, Low, and High
Into one happy family,
Where all may doze, and none may fly
Out of their cage of harmony?

Is it to talk, or is it to act?
Is it a sham, or is it a fact?
A hollow form, or an honest pact?
Is the loving cup full, or empty and crackt?

Is it that the tribes of Hudson's Bay
In their native tongue may be taught to pray
*Like Archdeacon Hunter? O, Synod, say,
Have you sent out a donkey to teach them to bray?

Or is it (vouchsafe it great God Pan)!
To forget the "Church" and remember man?
In humanity's struggle to lead the van—
True labourers in the mighty plan?

To acknowledge man e'en though he believes
That the world may be taught without lawn sleeves;
Or e'en if the fool himself deceives
With some thought of heaven without your leaves?

To see if there's anything worthy of note
In souls who object to be pious by rote;
Or in parsons who hope to be saved in a coat
Unlike that on which Anglican darlings dote?

Or to find if any beneath the skies
(Besides the blacks in the colonies),
Who, refusing to look with Pan-Anglican eyes
Are yet worth Pan-Anglican sympathies?

And perhaps to think when the awful fan
Winnows the garner'd works of man,
The wheat that has least of chaff and bran
May have some other name than Pan-Anglican?

W. K.

IRISH CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

This assembly, which represents the Congregational churches of Ireland, held their adjourned meetings in Londonderry on the 10th and 11th inst. There was a large attendance of pastors and delegates. The meetings took place in the Congregational Church, Great James-street. On Monday evening there was a meeting for prayer, with an address from the Rev. J. B. WYLIE, of Kingstown.

The session was formally opened on Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., with an address by the CHAIRMAN (the Rev. J. W. Johnstone, B.A., of Newry), on the "Kingdom of Christ." The address was scholarly, eloquent, and eminently evangelical. The Rev. Wm. Tarbotton, of London, secretary of the Irish Evangelical Society, and delegate from the Congregational Union of England and Wales; the Rev. James Fitzpatrick and the Rev. Walter Buchan, delegates from the United Presbyterian Church; were introduced by the Secretary, the Rev. Robert Sewell, and welcomed by the Chairman. The minutes of last meeting having been read and signed, the report of the committee was presented and approved. From this it appeared that four new pastors had been settled in Ireland since last meeting. Two of these, who were present—the Rev. Mr. Dobson, B.A., and the Rev. Wm. Jarrett—on presenting their testimonials, were received into the Union. The case of the Rev. Samuel Rogers, of Belfast, was then considered. The committee appointed to deal with him failed in getting the information desired. After a lengthened discussion of this case a committee, consisting of Counsellor Foley, the Rev. Wm. Tarbotton, with Messrs. Trueman and Hodgkinson, was appointed to wait on Mr. Rogers and deal finally with his case.

The Union then adjourned for dinner, and on reassembling at half-past seven o'clock, the question of religious endowments by Government in Ireland came up for discussion. GEORGE FOLEY, Esq., barrister-at-law, in an eloquent speech proposed the following resolutions strongly condemnatory of existing endowments, and especially of Earl Russel's proposal of indiscriminate endowment:—

Resolved,—That as the subject of the endowment of religion by the State in this country occupies the public mind so largely at the present time, and must of necessity come soon under the consideration of Parliament, we deem it our duty to give distinct and united expression to those principles which have ever been held by our body in reference to this matter. That we therefore place on record as the conviction of this Union, long and deeply felt,—

1. That the union of Church and State is in all cases unscriptural, and injurious both to the Church and to the State.

2. That all the evils naturally arising out of this union are intensified in Ireland by the fact that the Church which enjoys political predominance and State support is rejected by the great majority of the people.

3. That as the union of Church and State is essentially unholy and wrong, its evils cannot be removed either by a redistribution of the revenues of the Establishment amongst its own members, or by their division between it and other denominations.

4. That as the patronage and endowment by the State of one religion is unjust, so the indiscriminate endowment of opposing religions would be utterly immoral, and that we therefore protest most earnestly against the suggestion recently made to distribute the ecclesiastical revenues of this country between the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic communities, assured that it would perpetuate and aggravate all the evils, social, political, and religious, which now arise from the support, patronage, and control of religion by the State.

5. That we feel now, more than ever, that the impartial disendowment of all denominations is essential to the religious, political, and material prosperity of Ireland, and that we deem it therefore the present and pressing duty of the Congregational Churches of Ireland and all their members to use their utmost efforts to aid in securing this most important result.

6. That we rejoice to find that the opinions we thus express have been already widely advocated by the secular and religious press of the United Kingdom, by various ecclesiastical bodies, and by that most influential organisation for promoting the true principles of voluntaryism, "the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control."

The Rev. J. B. WYLIE, of Kingstown, seconded the resolution in a very able speech, and was followed by the Rev. ROBERT SEWELL and the Rev. DUNCAN FLETCHER. The deputies from other assemblies were then introduced, and able and interesting speeches delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM

* Who spent nine years in translating the Common Prayer-book for the use of the Red Indians! Let us hope he took a few silver forks and table-napkins with him.

TARBOTTON, the Rev. JAMES FITZPATRICK, and the Rev. W. BUCHAN. The two last-named gentlemen discussed the question of endowments, and declared their willingness and desire to co-operate in the matter with the "Irish Congregational Union." On the motion of the Rev. NOBLE SHEPHERD, seconded by T. C. CAMPBELL, Esq., the thanks of the assembly were presented to the deputies for their valuable addresses.

On Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, the report of "the Provident Fund" for aged ministers, widows, and orphans, was presented by the Rev. J. P. Jarvis. The report was encouraging; over 1,000*l.* have been subscribed by the Churches in Ireland. The Rev. R. SEWELL read a letter from John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, promising 100*l.* to the fund. Mr. Sewell said that Mr. Crossley had not only the honour recently of entertaining the Prince of Wales, but he was a prince himself in point of large-hearted liberality. Resolutions in reference to the fund were moved, seconded, and supported by the Rev. James Stirling, Rev. R. Sewell, and Messrs. T. C. Campbell, John Trueman, and T. Galbraith. The state of religion in the Churches was then taken up, the Rev. John White presiding in the absence of the chairman through illness, after which an able and suggestive paper was read by the Rev. J. P. JARVIS, on the "Lord's Supper." On the motion of the Rev. Mr. DOBSON, seconded by the Rev. THOMAS HALL, Mr. Jarvis received the thanks of the Union for his paper. The magazine was then considered, and a committee of management nominated. The Rev. J. B. Wylie was appointed editor. The annual sermon was preached at eight o'clock by the Rev. Mr. TARBOTTON. A resolution of thanks was presented to Mr. Tarbotton for his appropriate and excellent sermon. The members of the Union dined and had tea each day in the schoolroom. After dinner each day the National Anthem was sung, all standing. Several sentiments were proposed and spoken to. Among these were—"The Congregational Union of England and Wales," "The United Presbyterian Church," "The Magee College." To the last of these the Rev. Professor M'GAW responded in an able speech. Counsellor FOLEY proposed and H. HODGKINSON, Esq., seconded a cordial vote of thanks to the Rev. Robert Sewell and his people for so hospitably entertaining the members of the Union. The Rev. R. SEWELL and J. OSBORNE, Esq., responded, expressing the great pleasure with which they received the ministers and delegates.

THE BIBLE-STAND AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

At that window stands a young German, at the next an Englishman, highly honoured as the chief promoter of this Christian enterprise; at the third a Frenchman, at the fourth a converted Jew, whose energy and deep conviction have so greatly contributed to the success of this work; at the next a Russian gentleman, at the other an Italian, and at the neighbouring window a Spaniard, who for two years was the fellow prisoner of Matamoras, and whose mission it is now to distribute the Scriptures to his own countrymen, as well as to the Portuguese. These men distribute to the hungry throng of visitors thousands of copies of the Word of God, most beautifully printed in fifteen different languages. This Bible-stand was erected in connection with, and in continuation of, the work begun in Kensington in 1862. Mr. J. Alexander—who, as many of your readers are aware, has long taken a leading part in the Christian work at Kensington, as well as at Sydenham, and whose exertions have been productive of so much good—distributed, even before the opening of the Exhibition, more than 12,000 portions of Scripture among the workmen employed in the construction of the building. He informed me, in answer to a question which I put to him, that nearly 2,000,000 detached books of the Bible had, since the inauguration of the Champ de Mars Palace, been handed to the passer-by, of every nation, of every country, Cretes and Arabians, Chinese and Abyssinians, Turks and Europeans. To the Spanish Papists as well as the French Voltairian, to the fanatic Brahmin as well as to the faithful observer of Mahomedanism, to the sceptic as well as to the religious, to the votary of pleasure, to the nun and monk who expect to reach heaven by reckoning the number of beads which compose their rosaries, have these little books been distributed. On Easter-day 28,551 portions, and on Pentecost Sunday 34,000, were given away. The incorruptible seed has been sown, in fact, broadcast this year, through every country, by these Gospel *ouvriers*, with the full assurance that it will germinate and bring forth fruit for the great harvest-tide.

Immense has already been the success of this work. At first numbers of sceptical Parisians accepted the little books with a smile of contempt and mockery, or else with a feeling of surprise, thinking they were mere prospectuses, like those which are delivered on the boulevards, to make known to the passer-by to what place he ought to resort in order to obtain a first-rate coat or a cheap dinner. Hundred of copies were even torn and thrown away with contempt. But this did not last long, and the people now accept with profound respect and deep thanks these little volumes. Among foreigners especially this mission has had important results. If you question some of the Christian men engaged in this work, they will inform you that those amongst them who have had to deal with Spaniards, Jews, and Russians are amply satisfied with the result of their labour, and have never met with a better field for the spreading of the Gospel. A member of the Imperial Commission applied to the society that a copy of the Scriptures should be distributed to every *concierge* in Paris; a thousand copies have been sent over from England in answer to this demand. On the day of the distribution of prizes, the men on duty who kept the line, as well as the officers in command, even broke their ranks in their eagerness to accept the Gospels distributed by the English emissary from the Bible-stand. The General in command of the troops gave them permission to receive the books, and a thousand were given among them. Seven hundred privates have daily free admittance to the Palace, and the first duty the distributor attends to is that each man should have a Gospel. Priests even are constantly seen to approach the stand. A *curé* belonging to a Paris church, who had received a Gospel, returned the following day, and applied for 300 for a deaf and dumb institution of which he had the management. The poor children can neither hear nor speak, but they can read. The demand was instantly granted.

The great ones of this world have not been neglectful of the Bible-stand. The Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke Constantine, the King of Prussia, the Princess of Prussia, and the Viceroy of Egypt, have one and all paid a visit to the Bible-stand, and left it taking away with them, not only the Old Testament, but the Gospels in fifteen different languages. It was noticed that as the Viceroy drove away from the Exhibition he was reading one of these little volumes. M. Haussmann, the Préfêt de la Seine, takes a great interest in the institution. The Emperor himself walked thoughtfully round the Bible *kiosque*, apparently amazed at the eagerness with which the people were seeking the Word of God. Hundreds of Catholic priests have with thankfulness accepted the books. On one occasion two Roman Catholic curates came up together, and were accosted by a bigoted lady, a Papist, who spoke bitterly of the stand being a hotbed of heretical propaganda, and warned the crowd not to touch any of the little books. When she saw the priests accepting them she expressed the utmost astonishment, and exclaimed, "It is a Protestant book!" "No," observed one of the priests, "'tis neither Protestant nor Catholic—c'est veritablement la parole de Dieu" ("It is the true Word of God.") That English liberality has provided the means for this enterprise is a matter of deep thanksgiving, and it is the duty of your correspondent to conclude this letter by recalling to your readers that those amongst them who take an interest in this noble work, and wish to contribute to the sowing of the immortal seed in the hearts of the world's representatives, need but forward their mite to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.—*Correspondent of the Star.*

THE STRUGGLE FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN AUSTRIA.

Among the many interesting subjects that will come before the Reichsrath which is on the point of reassembling, the projects of law for breaking down the Concordat will be some of the most interesting. During the recess a committee of the House has drawn up three of these projects—one for the emancipation of the schools from the Church, the second on civil marriage, and the third to define the position of the different religious persuasions towards each other. The first two have already appeared, and both are quite in harmony with the decidedly liberal opinion which the Reichsrath so strongly expressed when the committee for this purpose was appointed. As to the first, the influence of the clergy is entirely limited to the religious education of the Roman Catholic youth, and the whole direction of schools is confided to the Ministry of Public Worship and Education. The marriage law substitutes entirely civil marriage, according to the *Code Napoléon*, for the religious ceremony, which has been hitherto the real binding act. From the day of the publication of the law clerical jurisdiction in matrimonial matters is to cease. Canonical impediments will be no more a valid obstacle to matrimony. No religious difference will prevent or invalidate marriage. All that is to be required in future is a publication of the banns, not in church, but before the magistrates of the commune of one of the two parties. It is to be made three times, with one week's interval between each publication. The marriage itself is to consist in a declaration before the magistrate, the clerks, and two witnesses. To add the religious ceremony to this civil marriage is left to the religion and conscience of the parties themselves. The declaration can now be made by a plenipotentiary, who, however, must have special authority. The marriage registries are in future to be kept in the archives of the communes. Divorce is recognised, and is legal—1. In the case of adultery on either side; 2. In the case of the condemnation of one side for crime to five years' imprisonment; 3. In case of desertion; 4. In case of an attempt on life or health; 5. In case of cruelty; 6. And even in case of incompatibility, provided the other side consents. The only concession made to the Concordat is that all questions of validity of marriage concluded since it came into operation by the patent of the 8th of October, 1858, are to be judged according to this patent law. Not so the question of separation and divorce, which is to be decided according to the present law. You can judge by this sketch of the new law on matrimony what the chances of the Concordat are. Like all extremes, it has overshot the mark, and has produced a violent reaction. Had it not been for the Concordat it would have taken long before any one would have dared to have come forward in Austria with such a radical reform. Nor must it be imagined that this law or any other directed against the overpowering clerical party will be carried without a struggle. It will be a hard-fought battle. Since the first attack in the last sittings of the Reichsrath the clerical party, which had been taken unawares, is mustering its strength for an obstinate resistance. No doubt the project is radical, and, even if it should give a majority in the Lower House, which has become now doubtful again, there is little probability of its passing through the Upper House or receiving the Imperial sanction; so, if a middle way could be found, it would be the most practicable. But the question is, will and can the clerical party make any concession on the subject? Like the Emperor Napoleon in all his suggestions, the Liberals in Austria have to do with the *non possumus*.—*Vienna correspondent of the Times.*

The Rev. Morley Punshon has accepted an invitation to Canada.

THE INCOME OF PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND.—Immediate action has been urged by the London United Presbyterian Synod, with the view of bringing up as many of the congregations as possible by local effort to the point of giving a minimum stipend of 150*l.* to their respective ministers. The Rev. Dr. King stated that they had not many congregations in London with stipends under 150*l.*

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL, who went out with the Rev. Mr. Balgarnie, of Scarborough, landed at Boston, "where," says the *New York Independent*, "he met a kind reception from Lieut.-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Wilson, and others. He has gone to Niagara, and after a week or two will return to the cities of the East. We regret to learn that he can remain in this country only till November. He is sure of a hearty welcome everywhere, not only as the eloquent English preacher, but as one of the truest friends of America in the United Kingdom."

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS have succeeded in purchasing for 1,500*l.* the old infirmary at Sunderland, to be used for a theological institution or college for young men who are candidates for their ministry. It is expected that another 1,000*l.* will be required to improve and fit up the house; but the entire cost is to be met by subscriptions before the opening, which will take place about the time of holding the Conference of 1868. The Rev. W. Antliff, late connexional editor, is to be governor and tutor; and the denomination anticipates considerable advantage from this new and important movement.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS AT NATAL.—By the last Cape mail we learn that the charge of singing and rioting in the cathedral at Natal on the night previous to Bishop Twell's preaching there had been solemnly denied on the part of the friends of Dr. Colenso. *In re* the Bishop of Natal against the Rev. Mr. Wills, judgment had been given against the bishop. The Supreme Court held that Dr. Colenso had no authority as a bishop over Mr. Wills. Dr. Colenso was, it was said, about to attempt to enforce his judgment on Dean Green, and to eject him from his deanery.

MORAVIAN MISSION JUBILEE.—The London Association in Aid of Moravian Missions has now reached its fiftieth year, and the committee have well determined to celebrate the event by raising a jubilee fund. One of its objects will be to pay off a debt of 2,800*l.*, mainly incurred through hurricanes on the Mosquito Coast and in South Africa; long-continued drought in the West Indies, as well as in the last-named mission, causing some of the stations that were well-nigh self-supporting to become heavy burdens; and the establishment of new stations in Thibet and Australia. One friend of the association has offered to add 100*l.* to every 1,000*l.* of donations to the jubilee fund up to 5,000*l.*

ELECTION OF AN INCUMBENT.—On the occasion of a recent election for the incumbency of Smallhythe, an awkward circumstance occurred. In accordance with a long-established right, the parishioners of Smallhythe have the privilege of electing their own incumbent. The feoffees appoint the day on which, immediately after Divine service, the electors proceed to record their votes. It appears that one of the feoffees, who is a parishioner, and therefore an elector, "had a candidate" whose interests he was most anxious to promote, and he accordingly so arranged that this gentleman should occupy the pulpit on the occasion in question. Divine service was progressing, when suddenly he discovered that he had no sermon, that in fact he had left it in the chapel of the union where he had been officiating in the morning. Every effort was made to obtain the missing manuscript, but in vain; the favoured candidate could not preach, and consequently numbered only two votes, the choice of the electors almost unanimously falling upon the Rev. C. T. Pizey, M.A., a late head-master of the Camberwell Collegiate School.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODISTS OF NORTH WALES have just opened their New College buildings erected in the celebrated little town of Bala. Public meetings were held and special sermons were preached, some of the most eminent of their ministers taking part. The venerable Henry Rees, of Liverpool, delivered a most impressive sermon in his own pathetic and eloquent manner. The new college, with the residences of the tutors, has been erected from designs by Mr. Spaull, of Oswestry, at a cost of 10,000*l.*, and is nearly paid for. The endowment fund, collected by the indefatigable labours of Mr. Morgan, of Deffryn, amounts to

27,000*l.*, and is all paid up. The tutors, Dr. Edwards and Mr. Parry, are exerting themselves in their good work, and the number of students is large. The congregations amounted to some thousands, including upwards of a hundred ministers and many of the old students, a large number having come from a distance, including many from England. The tutors and some few friends planted trees in the grounds adjoining the college. At a conference held on this occasion it was resolved to raise a sufficient sum to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the late eminent Mr. Charles in the town of Bala.

CHURCH PARTIES.—The Dean of Ripon, the ablest controversialist among the Low-Church party, writes to the *Standard* with reference to a recent letter of Archdeacon Denison's on the Eucharist. Dr. Goode sarcastically remarks:—"It is very much to be regretted that the Archdeacon, who is so ready at all times to write articles and letters to newspapers and periodicals, insisting upon his doctrine on the subject of the Eucharist being the doctrine of the Church of England, should not have been equally ready to defend it before those legal tribunals where his arguments and authorities would have been subject to an examination that tested their real merits. Why did the Archdeacon avail himself of a technical objection to prevent a legal decision upon the question? and why is it that whenever any attempt is made to obtain a legal decision, his party always resist it as persecution?" Dean Goode then goes on to refer to certain historical evidence with respect to the debated doctrine, and adds that it is the policy of the party to be constantly putting forward catenas of authorities in support of their views, at the same time ignoring all that has been said on the other side. They hope that reiteration will produce conviction. "But," says the Dean, "we cannot allow the blood-bought inheritance of truth which we now enjoy to be filched from us."

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY AND HIS CLERGY.—A memorial, signed by ninety clergymen and 192 churchwardens of the diocese of Salisbury, has been addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, relating to certain views as to the nature of the Christian ministry, the communion, and the power of the clergy in remitting or retaining sins, which have been laid down authoritatively by the Bishop of Salisbury in a recent charge, and which the memorialists believe to be contrary to the Scriptural teaching of our Church, and utterly subversive of her Protestant standing and character. "If his lordship be right," say the memorialists, "we have entirely misunderstood the plain meaning of Scripture and of our Church's formularies on some all-important points. We maintain, without fear of contradiction, that had our martyred reformers avowed these opinions, they might have been spared the cruel persecutions and violent deaths which they endured. We are in a great strait, and have therefore ventured thus to appeal to your grace, as to our common ecclesiastical superior, with the earnest prayer that you may be directed to take such steps as may, by God's blessing, save our Church from disruption, and advance the glory of God and the spiritual well-being of His people." The archbishop briefly replies that the address involves so many questions of a legal as well as of a theological character that he must defer, for the present, any definite reply to it.

SCENE IN A RITUALISTIC CHURCH.—According to the correspondent of a daily paper, a disgraceful scene took place on Sunday morning at St. Matthias, Stoke Newington. Just before the eleven o'clock "mass," as they term it, many very respectably dressed men entered the church in the most quiet and orderly manner possible, and on endeavouring to obtain seats in the body of the church the churchwardens prevented them doing so. Several moved round to a side aisle and quietly seated themselves, when the churchwardens and about fifty of the congregation came and violently evicted them. An indescribable scene then followed. Ladies and children were screaming, and the congregation generally was in a perfect uproar. One gentleman was deliberately knocked down; the attack upon him was savage in the extreme. In another part of the church, near the font, a gentleman who was standing quietly was struck several times in the most vicious manner, and seriously injured. He was then violently expelled. Nor were the assailants satisfied with their violence inside, but repeated it outside the building, until the crowd showed unmistakable signs of indignation, and a serious riot being apprehended, the police were sent for. In the course of a couple of hours order was restored. The ejected parties, although seriously injured, never attempted to defend themselves from their cowardly assailants. To the utter disgrace of some of the clergy, they were actually outside mixing in the affray. After this disturbance the clergy and a large number of those who acted with them retired to the church and partook of the Holy Communion before the whole congregation.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONFERENCE IN BIRMINGHAM.—An interesting series of meetings is about to take place in Birmingham, under the auspices of the Birmingham Sunday-school Union—namely, a convention of representatives of Sunday-school Unions throughout the kingdom. Meetings of this kind were held with great advantage in Manchester in 1863, and in Liverpool in 1865; and it is felt that the time has come for Birmingham to take its share in the work. The meetings will commence on Sunday, September 29, when special addresses to Sunday-scholars will be delivered in several of the larger Nonconformist chapels. On the following Monday there will be a gathering of children in the Town Hall, and a selection of music will be performed by the Festival Choral Society. Tuesday morning will be devoted to a general conference, to consider the following question:—"How can Sunday-schools more effectively promote the religious education, and improve the social, moral, and spiritual condition of the working classes?" In the afternoon "sectional conferences" will debate the questions of "Teachers and Training," "Senior and Adult Classes," and "Sunday-school Auxiliaries." In the evening there will be a *conversazione* of the delegates and their friends. Wednesday will commence with a breakfast meeting, after which the conference will reassemble to discuss the question of "The best means of rendering Sunday-school Unions more effective." The proceedings will close with a public meeting in the evening, in the Town Hall, under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. T. Avery. Mr. Dale, Mr. Vince, and other gentlemen, will also address the meeting.

THE LAITY AND CONVOCATION.—The Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., writes to the *Guardian*:—"A Convocation, freely and fairly representative, in which the laity shall hold their due place, is the only means of exercising any action of the Church as such. All parties ought to press it, except the *quasi*-Erastian party, who would do everything by the civil power, and make the Church simply a department of the State. I am told that its meeting would necessitate the disruption of Church and State. I do not see that this need take place; but if it did there are many of us who, while they value highly the national Establishment, would rather imperil it than sacrifice the living action of the Church by fettering it under a constitution fixed two hundred years ago. I am told also that its meeting would break up the Church itself. I do not believe it, and I greatly fear that such disruption by secession is likely now, just because the Church as a whole, has no opportunity of fixing those limits of variety which are the security for unity and freedom."

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.—The special religious services in connection with the forthcoming Synod at St. Lawrence, Jewry, were continued to the close of last week. Amongst those who have officiated are the Bishops of Arkansas, Louisiana, Graham's Town, Capetown, Vermont, and Montreal. At one of the services the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, one of the Bishop of London's chaplains, preached; at another, the Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Jamaica, a coloured clergyman, read the first lesson. In the course of his address, the Bishop of Rhode Island mentioned the interesting fact that the laity have a voice in the appointment of the clergy in the United States, and insisted that the same principle of lay control should be engrafted on the Church of England in this country. The expression of this opinion was responded to on the part of the congregation by a murmur of assent. On Sunday, Bishop Selwyn, of New Zealand, whose character and career are beyond all praise, preached the last sermon. Most of the colonial prelates officiated in the metropolitan churches on Sunday. It is stated that the total pecuniary result of all these special services was between 400*l.* and 500*l.*, not a very large contribution, under the circumstances, to the cause of colonial missions. Reporters are not to be admitted to the Synod, but it is stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury has engaged shorthand writers.

OUTSIDE JERUSALEM.—The Rev. D. Fenn (Church Missionary Society), on his return to India in the spring of last year, visited Palestine and its missions. His published notes in the *Ceylon Church Missionary Record* contain the following passage in regard to Jerusalem:—"It struck me, that, for Scripture associations, the outside was much more interesting than the inside of the city. The whole place is new, except the underground chambers and the Tower of Hippicus. The *débris* of successive Jerusalems has partly filled up what must have been an uncommonly steep valley between Moriah and Zion. The present wall does not in the least indicate what was the former site. It extends much further to the north and north-east, while on the south it passes right over the middle of the hill where stood the city of David. At its foot outside one sees Micah's words fulfilled (Micah iii. 12), 'Zion for your sake ploughed as a field.' It is almost impossible to believe in any of the sites pointed out by the Romish and Greek traditions—the Church of the Sepulchre, the Via Dolorosa, &c. The Tower of Hippicus, and the platform, or rather flattened top of Mount Moriah, are almost the only veritable antiquities. Under these circumstances, the tall, English-looking windmill, just outside the Jaffa gate, erected by Sir H. Montefiore, in the vain hope of striking a blow at the beggar-like condition of his countrymen in Jerusalem, the huge modern pile of Russian hospice, a quarter of a mile further north, outside the highest corner of Jerusalem, and on ground yet higher, do not jar on one's feelings. With reference to this Russian building, I was greatly surprised. I had expected to find it an eyesore: it seems to me in every way an improvement. Bethany, the Mount of Olives, the Pool of Siloam, and the valley of Hinnom—these one delights in, for they must have been somewhat as they are now in our Saviour's days."

WHY CHURCHES ARE EMPTY.—Various reasons are given why men do not go to church. The fact is they are not fed when they do go. Human nature is true to itself, and men will not go where they are not fed. If there was a discriminating preacher in the pulpit, and he sent men away with better judgment, and with better moral convictions, and with better balanced states of mind; if he sent them away feeling that the sermon went home with them, and that they needed it, the church would be a place to which people would resort far more than they now do. And never was there a time when men wanted religious truths as much as now. Never was there a time when so many were hungry for knowledge of things that pertain to manhood, here and hereafter, as at this very day. And when they go to church and get nothing but cut straw, and straw raised five hundred years ago, and are dissatisfied at that, and will not come again, I honour them. I lay this law as much to myself as to my brethren. I never scolded you for not coming to church, and I never will. I do not mean here, for you almost always fill this house; but if my prayer-meetings and lectures are not well attended, it is my fault and not yours. I know it. I do not believe, as long as human nature remains true to what it is, that the herds will refuse to come to the rack when there is juicy fodder there; and if they do not come, it is because there is nothing to eat. Therefore, when our evening meetings have fallen off, I have always said to myself, "You are falling off, and not the people." Even when I have not remedied the evil, I have known the cause of it all the time. And, on the other hand, the moment my soul was full, and my sympathies flowed out in overwhelming tides towards my fellow-men, I have noticed that my meetings have gone up. If a man sleeps under my preaching I do not send a boy to wake him up; but I feel that a boy had better come and wake me up. I am not now speaking of watchers of the sick, nor of seamen that have just landed, but of "those pillars of the Church of God" that make sleeping a business.—*H. W. Beecher.*

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL SUNDAYS.—The Congress at Malines would have attracted little attention this year, notwithstanding its occurrence at a season when there is nothing stirring in the political world, but for the fierce denunciations and impassioned oratory of that bellicose Bishop, Monseigneur Dupanloup, of Orleans, who showed himself eager to break a lance against all comers in defence of Joan of Arc, or, as it seems now agreed that she should be called, Joan Darc. The hot-headed prelate, however, had not the monopoly of eloquence at the great Ultramontane meeting, and some were there whose words did not the less claim attention, but all the more deserved it, because they were uttered in a gentler spirit, befitting a minister of Christ's religion, and not in a strain of fierce intolerance suitable to some fanatical Knight Templar or bigot monk of the middle ages. The Rev. Father Hyacinthe spoke on the education of the working classes with the eloquence for which he is renowned, and said:—"Often, on Sunday, passing through our great towns, whither I am called to bear the Word of God, I see the smoking pavements, the dust that rises, I hear the thousand noises of toil, and I say to myself, 'It is France that least observes the Sabbath.' They reply to me, 'Respect liberty, respect conscience.' I will say no harm of liberty; I love it, but I do not confound it with license. . . . No, we do not desire to impair liberty. But there is another objection, the interests of industry. Let us examine two Powers which are fully our equals, if they do not surpass us—England and the United States. In London, in the great city, where floods of busy men fill the streets in the midst of the repeated and incessant sound of all the echoes of labour, there occurs, every week, a day which recalls to me those of my childhood. The gigantic machine which, on the eve of that day, put all in movement, stops; everywhere repose and silence; the bells alone—Protestant bells, I know, but they so well remember to have been Catholic while awaiting the hour to become so again—that they send their sweet melodies heavenwards. It seems as if the very fogs of the Thames and of the ocean had grown lighter. Let me not be told that the Sunday rest in England is a remnant of feudality and aristocracy, soon to be swept away by the breath of Liberty. Behold in America that strong and young Anglo-Saxon race, which certainly is not of the middle ages, and which has in its constitution the most complete liberty. It also observes the Sunday, whilst waiting to rebecome Catholic, and sends us across the ocean the same answer as England—the silence of God at the blasphemies of men. No; we do not ask that the Sunday should be imposed upon the people by laws of which the application would offer more inconvenience than advantage. We ask the liberty of the Sunday, and Sunday by liberty. We only ask that the public works shall scrupulously respect the Sunday, and force the individual to blush before the State; that the princes of industry, of thought, of eloquence, shall act in concert; that they shall create fruitful currents in the public mind; and little by little things will change their aspect, noise will die away, work will be suspended, and God will have His day, and the people likewise."

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER ON THE CRISIS IN THE CHURCH.—The Bishop of Winchester has been paying an episcopal visit to the Channel Islands, which are in his diocese. After dwelling with satisfaction upon the increase of churches, he went on to speak of the present critical times. On the one hand there was a wide-spread and increasing diffusion of errors, neologian, latitudinarian, and infidel, throughout all Christendom, propagated in many parts industriously by word of mouth, and elsewhere, if not orally, in works suited to the capacities of all classes, and circulated largely. On the other hand, there was a determined antagonism to the National Church making stealthy but formidable progress by various plausible claims for privileges and immunities under the specious name of toleration. Among

these especially there was an increasing tendency to test all institutions by their results; and having alleged unfruitfulness against the Church, her foes, in their own opinion, had proved its uselessness. On that ground it was especially desirable that the clergy at this time should be both earnest and learned:—"This is no time for folding the arms in slumber, or for acquiescing in any low cold standard of inoffensiveness, satisfying it may be the requirements of the law, but not of conscience. The very schoolmaster will shame the clergyman if he do not keep ahead of him in knowledge and intelligence and aptitude to teach." Referring to Ritualism, the bishop said that while there ought to be no mutilation of the services, no want of reverence on the part of ministers or people, no scant observance of times and seasons—which are faults of great magnitude—there ought, on the other hand, to be no approach to that form of worship which speaks to the eye rather than to the heart, "or, worse still, which symbolises doctrines repudiated by our Church at the Reformation, carefully excluded from her Liturgy, but surreptitiously reintroduced by what is called the educational power of ritual." He should express no opinion as to the report of the Royal Commissioners, as it would not be fair to do so till their final report; but meanwhile he feared that the ultraisms and extravagances of a comparatively few were bringing discredit on the whole body. "Like the sufferers under some contagious disease, they bring the suspicion of taint on all their companions, and subject the whole ship's company to quarantine. The whole Church is brought into disrepute, its prestige lessened, its authority shaken. Essentials and non-essentials become confounded, and calm and thoughtful men themselves find it difficult to know where to take their stand, where to draw the line, where to insist, and where to yield." The bishop concluded by calling upon the clergy to "preach the Gospel according to the examples of the Gospel; so may we be built up together in the same faith, partakers of the same sacraments, strengthened by the same hope, governed by the same discipline, and firmly united in the same bond of charity."

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE METHODIST BODIES.—*Apropos* of the Episcopal conference, the Rev. Luke Wiseman gives statistics in the *Times* with the view of showing that the Wesleyan or Methodist communion equals, if it does not exceed, the Anglican in the number of its adherents. He says:—

In the United Kingdom there are belonging to the original Wesleyan Society 356,727 recognised and registered members. Careful inquiries have shown that for every member three other persons may be added, either as regular hearers though not avowed members, or as children of members who are being brought up in the faith of their parents; thus giving a total of nearly a million and a-half of adherents. In Australia, the West Indies, Canada, and other colonies where the English language is spoken, the number calculated in the same way will be about 570,000 more. The several bodies which have separated on disciplinary grounds—none of them on any doctrinal ground—from the original society number in England and the colonies 288,000 members, or 1,152,000 adherents. It will thus be seen that in England and its dependencies considerably over three million persons are attached to the Methodist communions. This calculation does not include foreign converts on mission stations; nor is it intended to include Sunday-scholars, except those who belong to the families of members or of hearers. If we turn to the United States, a recent return places the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church at 1,700,000; the numbers cannot be given at present with absolute exactness from some of the Churches of the South. It is generally estimated, however, in the United States that this Church numbers not less than seven million adherents; and there are, in addition, as is the case in England, minor bodies which have separated from the parent Church, though still holding the Methodist name and discipline, whose followers may probably be estimated at a million more. Putting all these members together, it will appear that the several branches of the Methodist communion number between eleven and twelve million persons in those countries where the English language is spoken.

Taking the same area of comparison, what now is the number of adherents to the Anglican communion? To begin with the United Kingdom, it is well known that in Scotland and Ireland they form only a small part of the population; but in England they probably equal all the Nonconforming bodies together. This, at least, is the general conclusion to which Mr. Horace Mann's tables point; nor is it probable that the relative strength of Church and Dissent has greatly altered since that census was taken. Out of the twenty-one million people in England and Wales there are upwards of one million Romanists and Jews; and there are probably five millions more who, however they might describe themselves, are practically outside of all religious communions, and would be as likely to become Dissenters as Churchmen if brought under religious conviction. Now, assigning to the Church of England half the remainder, and allowing for Ireland and Scotland, it appears a fair calculation to allow to her eight million of adherents in the United Kingdom. As to the colonies, computation is difficult. Throughout Canada and Australia the number of Methodist clergy and places of worship greatly exceeds the number belonging to the Church of England; for example, the number of Methodist clergy in Canada last year was 1,003, and of Anglicans, 479; but let it be supposed that the number of Churchmen in the colonies is a million, or nearly double the number we have put down for the Methodists, and let the Anglicans in the United States, whose communicants have been estimated at 250,000, be put down at a million or a million and a half more, the total number of adherents will then be ten millions, or ten millions and a half against the eleven millions and upwards belonging to the Methodists. If the comparison be further extended so as to include converts speaking other languages than English, the result will not shame the missionary zeal of the Methodist Churches as compared with that of their brethren of the elder communion.

MR. ALDERMAN LUSK, M.P., ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday evening week, the annual meeting in connection with the Wesleyan Sunday-schools, Radnor-street, St. Luke's, was held in the spacious schoolrooms in that street, there being a large attendance of persons interested in the spread of the Gospel through the agency of the Sabbath-school. Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., presided, and in the course of his opening speech said:—

The Bishop of Oxford had openly stated that the poor children were bored until they fell asleep, and then they were unceremoniously roused up by a box in the ear. Now he was one of those who did not believe that such a condition of things existed in the Sunday-schools of this country. He had been a Sunday-school teacher himself, and he solemnly assured them that during the whole of his experience in that capacity he had never seen the slightest show of violence to any scholar. Now, he asked them, was it fair for a man occupying such a position as that of the Bishop of Oxford, and receiving the pay of the State, to stand up and speak so disrespectfully of Sunday-schools and Sunday-school work? ("No, no.") He asserted emphatically that it was not fair, and he would tell the lord bishop so to his face if he were present. He did not believe in the doctrine which ascribed to certain men the honour of Apostolic descent, or gave to them, in matters of religion, a high, distinctive, and prominent position. He liked and respected men who spoke the truth openly and fearlessly, and the humblest teacher in the Sunday-school propagating the blessed truths of the Gospel was as great to his mind as the grandest mitred bishop that ever was seen. He liked the men who not only prepared for them the delicious repast but made them to partake of it. Supposing, now, that a very clever man, a cook who was an artist in his way, called any one of them to him, and instructed them how to prepare a rich and sumptuous confection, and then when he had finished it, supposing that he took a spoonful of it himself, and saying, "Ha! that is very good!" sent them away, telling them to be very thankful for what they had seen—what would be their reply? Would they not reply, "Ah, but we want some of it ourselves; seeing you eat won't satisfy us; we must eat ourselves, or we shall die; we must have some of the food ourselves." Now, no man could be religious for another man, though there were evidently a great many of the dignitaries of the Christian Church who, together with their followers, believed that such could be the case, and that was no doubt the reason why they often saw the announcement of Divine service being "performed" at places dedicated to the work of God. He utterly repudiated that idea of performing for others. If they were religious themselves, they could teach others the way to follow in the same steps, and the Gospel itself was so plain that "he may run that readeth"; but there could be no performing the work for others—no delegation of the means of obtaining eternal salvation to deputies or representatives. (Hear, hear.) And, he said, God's blessing rest upon all who went forth to tell the glad tidings of the Gospel, no matter how humble or untaught they were—no matter whether they bore the exalted earthly honours of a bishopric, or whether they were lowly Sunday-school teachers. He should rather be inclined to ascribe the place of honour, under God, to the special means adopted by the Methodist and other such denominations than to the great functionaries of the State Church, for were it not for the benign influence of the former, spread abroad amongst the humbler classes of society, then God help the souls of the poor! He did feel really angry when he heard of such men as the Bishop of Oxford talking in so contemptuous a style of Sunday-schools, and when, at the same time, so many hundreds of self-denying and faithful men and women were giving all their Sabbath days to the doing of good, like the blessed Saviour Himself, without any hope of pecuniary reward.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. T. BINNEY, who has for some time been at Buxton, is expected to return to London this week. His general health is, we understand, improved, but the local effects of his accident are still such as to preclude the hope of his immediately resuming active duty.

ROCHESTER.—The Rev. W. H. Jellie, formerly of Buckingham Chapel, Pimlico, having recovered health sufficiently to resume ministerial work, has accepted a very cordial invitation to the Vines Congregational Church, Rochester, and will begin his ministry there in November.

ILKESTON, DERBYSHIRE.—A service in connection with the recognition of the Rev. J. Bonser, B.A., as pastor of the Independent chapel, Ilkeston, took place on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Tea was provided in the British schoolroom, and was well attended. A public meeting was held in the chapel, Mr. Wright Lissett, of Ilkeston, in the chair, The Rev. W. Crosbie, M.A., LL.B., of Derby, gave an exposition of Congregational principles, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. F. J. Falding, Principal of Rotherham College; Rev. J. Matheson, B.A., of Nottingham; Rev. W. Goldie, of Grantham; Rev. W. Southwick, of Ashbourne; Rev. J. Bonser, B.A., &c.

LEICESTER.—On the 17th inst., the foundation-stone of a new Baptist chapel, Belgrave-road, Leicester, was laid by the Hon. Captain Moreton, in place of Mr. J. D. Harris, who was unable to be present. The ceremony was performed by a silver trowel which Mr. C. Barsett, of Counterthorpe, presented to the captain on behalf of the members of the church. The Rev. W. Cooke, the pastor of the church, read a document which was about to be placed in a cavity in the stone, and gave a brief history of the progress of the church during the time he had been connected with them. The Rev. T. Lomas expressed his hearty sympathy with the work in which they were engaged, and hoped their efforts would be crowned with great success. The Rev. M. Williamson then briefly addressed the meeting, after which a hymn was sung, and the proceedings concluded with prayer. A tea-meeting was held afterwards in Charles-street schoolroom, which was kindly lent for the occasion. After tea the chair was occupied by the Hon. Captain Moreton, and addresses were delivered by several ministers and friends. The amount realised during the day, including the receipts for tea, was about 24*l*.

RUABON, NORTH WALES.—A tea and public meeting was held at Ruabon on Monday, the 16th inst., in connection with the settlement of the Rev. John Lewis, late of Galway, as minister of the Congregational Church. The chair was occupied by Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P., of the Quinta, who, in a speech of great simplicity and earnestness, set before the congregation the constitution of a Christian Church, and the distinctive principles of Evangelical Nonconformity. Wise counsels were then given to the church, and an affectionate welcome to the new minister, by the Rev. Messrs. Brown, of Wrexham; T. Gasquoine, B.A., of Oswestry; Davison, of Chirk; Edwards, of Wrexham; and Thomas Minshul, Esq., of Oswestry. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Lewis, and Edward Morris and R. C. Rawlins, Esqs. Other sections of the church were warmly and eloquently represented by G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P., of Plasmadoc, and H. Darby, Esq., of Brymbo.

BOXFORD.—A recognition service in connection with the settlement of the Rev. Albert Smith, of New College, over the Independent chapel in this place, was held on the 19th inst., in the presence of a numerous congregation and many ministers of the district. The preliminary devotions were conducted by the Revs. T. C. Udall, of New College, and the Rev. J. Gay, of Ipswich. The Rev. Alfred Tyler (Bury St. Edmonds) then delivered the introductory address, which was an able exposition of the church polity, the doctrines, and the creed of the Independent denomination. The Rev. H. Davis (Lavenham) then asked the usual questions, after which the ceremony of laying on of hands was performed by him and the Revs. G. Hollier, Gay, and Tyler. The recognition prayer was offered by Mr. Davis. The charge to the minister was given by the Rev. R. Halley, D.D., of New College, whose text was 1 Timothy iv., and the beginning of the 14th verse:—"Neglect not the gift that is in thee." On these words the venerable doctor founded an eloquent and deeply impressive discourse. The Rev. George Hollier (Sudbury) concluded the service with prayer. A tea was afterwards provided in the schoolroom, to which a large number sat down, and in the evening the ordination services were continued. The Rev. T. K. De Vernon (Nayland) offered the opening prayer and read the lesson; the Rev. T. G. Wilson (Halstead) preached a sermon to the church and congregation, and the Rev. E. Wilson (Southwold) concluded with prayer.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—On Tuesday, September 17th, the half-yearly meeting of this association was held in the Independent chapel, Tunstall, when the attendance of ministers and delegates, though not quite so large as usual, was tolerably good. Much time was occupied in receiving various reports from committees which had been appointed to take action in the selection and settlement of Evangelistic agents to labour as home missionaries of the union, a movement which was inaugurated at the meeting in April last. Two agents had been elected—one to labour in Dresden and parts of Longton, and the other in the district of New Knutton, Silverdale and Chesterton. It was also stated that a good room had been taken by friends at Bradley-green. Pecuniary grants were made to Tunstall, Eccleshall, and Offley, and also for the supplying of Alton. The outlay involved in these different arrangements will amount to about 300*l*. yearly, and as the churches of the association have already promised sums for the present year which altogether will approach that figure, it is hoped they will continue the good work so vigorously commenced. Other matters affecting the interests of the Independent churches in this division of the country engaged the attention of the assembly. A resolution expressing the sympathy of the ministers and delegates with the Rev. S. B. Schofield, of Burslem, who has for many months been laid aside by a severe affliction, was unanimously passed.

WEM, SHROPSHIRE.—The recognition of the Rev. W. Champness, of Spring-hill College, as pastor of the Independent Chapel in this town, took place on Wednesday last. There was a well-attended morning service, at which the Rev. Mark Wilks, of London, delivered a masterly discourse on the nature of a Christian church. The Rev. Mr. Lee, one of the deacons, then stated the circumstances under which Mr. Champness had been called to the pastorate, and asked the usual questions, to which Mr. Champness responded. After a prayer by Professor Barker, Professor Bubier, of Spring-hill College, delivered the charge to the minister, and concluded with some affectionate words of counsel. A hymn, given out by the Rev. J. Bake, was sung, and the service closed with prayer by the Rev. T. Gasquoine. At two o'clock a large number of friends met in the schoolroom, where a sumptuous and abundant cold collation had been provided. Mr. Champness presided, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. Professor Bubier, Professor Baker, Mark Wilks, C. Croft, D. D. Evans, H. Carlisle. At the evening service the chapel was again well filled. The Rev. Mr. Aston, of Burton-on-Trent, introduced the service by reading the Scriptures and prayer, after which the Rev. H. H. Carlisle, LL.B., of Southampton, delivered a most excellent discourse to the church and congregation, from 2 Cor. iv. 7, "We

have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us." The services were brought to a close by the Rev. W. Wooding, of Shrewsbury, offering prayer and pronouncing the benediction. The chapel has recently undergone a thorough painting, cleaning, and beautifying. A beautiful marble tablet has also been placed in the south side of the chapel to the memory of the late Rev. Joseph Pattison, and bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Joseph Pattison, who died May 29, 1866. Aged sixty-five years. This tablet is erected by the loving and grateful church and congregation over which Mr. Pattison presided for upwards of forty years, as a token of esteem for his private character and public labours. 'He being dead, yet speaketh.'"

FROME.—The Rev. Edwin Edwards, for nearly fifteen years the highly esteemed minister of Rook-lane Chapel, in this town, having received a cordial and unanimous invitation to be the minister of the Free Church recently formed at Calne, Wilts, preached his farewell sermons to his deeply attached flock on Sunday, Sept. 15. On Monday a service was held to commend Mr. Edwards to the Divine blessing in his new and important sphere of labour. After tea in the schoolroom, a meeting was held in the chapel, which was crowded in every part. Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. Burton. P. Le Gros, Esq., presided, and stated that J. Sheppard, Esq., had written to express his regret at not being able to be present, and also to express his sincere wishes for the usefulness and happiness of Mr. Edwards in his new engagement. Mr. Tucker, superintendent of the Sunday-school, presented Mrs. Edwards with a handsome tea-service in the name of his Bible-class. Mr. W. White, senior deacon of the church, presented Mr. Edwards with a purse of sovereigns on behalf of the congregation. In replying, Mr. Edwards stated that this was the third present that Mrs. Edwards had received from her Bible-class since its establishment in 1855, and that this was the fourth testimonial of confidence and affection he had received from the congregation during his fifteen years' ministry. He also stated that during the past week he had received a cheque for 26*l.*, from friends connected with the sister congregation at Zion Chapel. This was the third expression of their sympathy during his residence in the town. In giving a retrospect of his labours, Mr. Edwards reported that he found a membership of 114 persons; that 133 had joined the church during his pastorate; sixty-one had died, and sixty-three left the town; among these one who is now a valued minister at Alderton, in Suffolk, and one who is the master of a Congregational day-school; and that there were now 123 in connection with the church. That during his ministry the chapel had been restored; and that, exclusive of money raised for ministers stipend and expenses of worship, 1,317*l.* 18s. 10d. had been raised for missions, schools, sick society, &c., &c. The Revs. A. Rowland, LL.B., T. G. Rooke, B.A., and W. Burton, having addressed the meeting, the service was brought to a close by special prayer for Mr. Edwards by Mr. Rowland. The Free Church at Calne is the result of the secession of upwards of 200 persons, who have left the Establishment, *not on account of Ritualistic practices, but High-Church teaching in their parish church.* At present the congregation worships in the Town-hall, but a handsome schoolroom is nearly ready to be opened for Sunday and day schools, and for religious worship. The foundation-stone of the church will be laid in three or four weeks, and will be ready to be opened in June next. The entire cost of the ground, buildings, &c., will not be less than 4,000*l.* Mr. J. Stent, of Warminster, is the architect. Mr. Edwards leaves Frome with the respect and esteem of all classes. He enters on his new sphere of labour on the last Sunday of this month.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The anniversary services in connection with the Leicestershire auxiliary to this society were held on Sunday and Monday week. Services were held on Sunday in Belvoir-street, Charles-street, Harvey-lane, and Victoria-road Chapels, after which collections were made on behalf of the funds of the society. On Monday evening, a public meeting was held in Charles-street Chapel, which was very numerously attended. S. Vicars, Esq., occupied the chair, and from a statement read by Mr. Paul it appeared that the contributions of the auxiliary during the past year was about 461*l.* The Rev. T. Lomas having read the financial report, the Rev. Mr. Carter spoke on the spiritual claims of India, and the Rev. D. S. East spoke of the missions in Jamaica, where he had laboured for many years as the president of an institution where young men of colour were trained for the ministry, and he thought, notwithstanding all that had been said about the failure of missionary enterprise—notwithstanding all the declensions which had existed amongst them—notwithstanding all the trials through which they had passed, he could take his stand in the island of Jamaica and show them results of missionary effort there, which they would acknowledge to be an evidence that the blessing of God had rested upon their labours. He did not know what was the proportion of professing Christians to the population in Great Britain, but in Jamaica he did know that one in ten of the entire population were in connection with one or another of the Christian churches there. Referring to the late deplorable events, Mr. East said he was in Jamaica at that time, and three days after the "insurrection" broke out, he went a journey of sixty-five miles, leaving his wife and three children at home in company with two black servants, and surrounded by black people, there being no white men residing within a mile of the place.

The very seat of the outbreak was within seven miles, but he could safely say he never took a journey in Jamaica with greater comfort than he did on that occasion. They had no doubt read the statements about the mutilation of the bodies by the negroes at Morant Bay. He was present during the sittings of the Commissioners, and he heard medical gentlemen who had examined the bodies which were said to have been mutilated—men who would have been very glad to have proved the truth of these statements if they could—he heard these gentlemen state that there was no truth whatever in the statements that had been made, and that the stories about the mutilation of bodies were pure invention and fiction. (Hear, hear.) The black population had frequently been spoken of as savages. Talk of savages—think of 439 victims being shot. Let men say what they might, they were murdered—to say nothing of the martyred Gordon. (Hear, hear.) Was not that cruelty? Think of more than 600 persons being flogged, most of them women, and in order to make the punishment more severe, catgut was twisted into the lashes of the whip. Was not that savagery? But what seemed to him even more like the work of savages, more diabolical than all, was the burning of one thousand human dwellings to the ground, three weeks after the so-called rebellion had been subdued, leaving numbers of widows and orphans without a home. And these were the savage acts which white men did in the name of the Queen of England! He was sorry to have to speak upon this subject again, and if the claims of law and justice had been vindicated, he should not have done so, but until they were these acts would be a blot on the British name which time would never erase. (Applause.) He might detain them a considerable time to tell them the difficulties they had had to contend with before that time, and the opposition they had met with from the Government in Jamaica. If that Government had been able to carry out their designs, every chapel in the land would have been closed. He would not have been able to hold his service, because of a bill which was brought into the Parliament there to impose a penalty on the worship of God. It was mainly owing to the influence of the missionaries that the people were kept so quiet at the time, but if the bill had passed he could not say what would have been the consequences.

The meeting closed with a short address from the Rev. W. H. Williams (Wesleyan), and a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Correspondence.

THE VICAR OF GREAT GRIMSBY AND HIS CLAIMS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A letter in the form of a printed circular has been issued to the principal proprietors of the "Great Northern Railway," from the Vicar of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, soliciting their contributions towards the erection of another church in a new centre of that important town. The letter states in a few words that the population amounts to nearly 18,000, "for whom there is only one church provided at the extreme end of the town furthest removed from the quarter where the greatest influx has taken place." To uninitiated minds this would convey the impression, which I fear it is intended it should do, that excepting the few hundreds who may be able to attend the one church, the spiritual necessities of the eighteen thousand inhabitants of Grimsby and its environs are unprovided for. The statement led me, as doubtless it may have led many shareholders, to inquire into its correctness, and to endeavour to ascertain if there was nothing unfairly suppressed (and this amounts to incorrectness) in the vicar's circular. I find, from very reliable sources, that in addition to the *one church* and one Roman Catholic chapel, the town contains eight places of worship, providing accommodation for more than five thousand worshippers; that two of the chapels are in the heart of the new population in the "East Marsh," and that eleven Nonconforming ministers reside constantly within the boundaries of the town. The Vicar of Grimsby cannot—at any rate, as a Christian citizen he ought not—to have been ignorant of the above facts; that such means and such appliances are at present in full operation; that the town is indebted to Nonconformists for at least three-fourths of its religious teaching; and that the labours and efforts of the eleven resident members have been owned and honoured in the conversion of many souls.

However laudable the exertions of the Vicar of Grimsby may be towards the erection of a new church, there is on his part an act of suppression which ought to be rebuked with all the gravity and all the earnestness which the importance of the subject demands. Passing away from this omission, a shareholder might inquire, even though he were a sound Churchman, "If I subscribe, and the church should be built and endowed, is there anything in the government or the laws of the Church of England, and therefore in the new church at Grimsby, to prevent the introduction of the mummeries, the almost impious exhibitions so common in our churches, and which are an insult to the good sense and the right feeling of the great bulk of our worshipping congregations, not to mention the still more awful insult to 'the Majesty on High'? Is there anything to prevent seizures for Church-rates—distraints upon goods of ten times more value than the sums demanded?" Such inquiries as the above will certainly press themselves upon many of the shareholders who have been favoured with the circular in question. Once more, the document contains an extract from a letter by the Bishop of Lincoln, intended still further to endorse the arguments, and to impress the importance of a liberal response to the application. I have assumed—indeed, I know—that many members of the Established Church are shareholders in the Great Northern line; there are also not a few members of the Wesleyan body. (I am not a Wesleyan myself.) I believe the Bishop of Lincoln, on his consecration to the diocese, discharged three of the oldest tenants upon the property. I remember it from the fact of seeing one or more pungent letters on the subject in one of the local journals of that day, stating that the tenants were in every way worthy and respectable, but that they were *Wesleyan Methodists.* I saw no repudiation or explanation or denial of this, and therefore I could but draw my own inferences. They come vividly before me now in an interrogatory form, and suggest—will the bishop's recommendation go far with Wesleyan shareholders in the matter at present? Until some fairer and more satisfactory statement is issued, and I must add until the heads of the Established Church possess more power than they now appear to do of purging it of what is sensational and dramatic, and sometimes even theatrical in its services, and always most revolting to true worshippers, the contribution towards the new church at Grimsby will be withheld by at least one

LARGE SHAREHOLDER IN THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Sept. 23, 1867.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your paper of September 11, p. 738, I find these words, "The more we read the less we believe that there is any sound sympathy with the Free-Church principle amongst the extreme section of High-Churchmen." The opinion expressed in this sentence seems plain and intelligible enough, and according to my judgment perfectly sound. I am, however, at a loss to reconcile it with the claims which you put forward for the leadership of Mr. Gladstone in p. 746, and especially for the anxiety which you have often of late manifested to commend that gentleman to the favourable notice of those whom you may call Voluntaries, Anti-State-Churchmen, Liberationists, &c. You say (among other thing) of the Ex-Chancellor, "We have more faith in the sound development of his politico-ecclesiastical opinions than we have in that of many who now appear considerably ahead of him." We wonder and are grieved at this utterance. We think it calculated to mislead multitudes who have not looked at the real question at issue between Voluntaries and State Churchmen as they might have done, and others who do not quite know what Mr. Gladstone's principles really are. Is he not one of those described in p. 738, already quoted? If he is not, pray tell us where we can find them? Is he not a High-Churchman? Does he not believe in Apostolic succession as peculiarly belonging to Episcopalians, whether of the Popish or Protestant Church? Does he not think it the duty of the State to pay out of the national property the Episcopalian sect in England, and to give her a politico-religious status above all others? Does he not repudiate the ideas of Marshall, Wardlaw, Pye-Smith, Ballantyne, Hugh, Burnett, and all the leaders, dead and alive, worthy of any note, belonging to the Liberation and kindred societies, on the relation of Church and State? Does he not object to the unconditional abolition of Church-rates? Does he not wish to tax Dissenters with an extra charge for being allowed to bury their dead in the grave-yards of their own National Church in case Church-rates should be abolished? Does he not wish to get in the thin end of the wedge by which the parish church may ultimately, almost immediately, to all intents and purposes, cease to be national property, and be handed over absolutely, without any further State control, to his own sect? Was not this the plain and unmistakeable meaning of his amendment on the late Church-rate Abolition Bill thrown out by the Lords? Is it not notorious that he never wished that bill to pass as the Commons sent it to the Upper House? He has given notice of his intention next session to introduce a bill for the abolition of compulsory Church-rates. Does any sane man believe that he will in that bill propose unconditional abolition? On the contrary, is it not a settled point with him that he will drive a hard, unjust, and unfair bargain, called a compromise, with Dissenters, and that for exemption from the payment of a paltry impost called a Church-rate he will have the impudent assurance to propose that Dissenters should surrender their present right to deal with the parish church as their property in common with their fellow subjects? Enlightened Dissenters regard the parish church as national property, and the present occupants as tenants-at-will, and when they speak of the abolition of Church-rates they mean that since their tenants, the sect now enjoying the use of their buildings, do so rent free, they shall be bound hereafter to keep them up at their own expense, not according to their fancy, be it Puseyite or be it Evangelical, or neither or both, but according to the direction of the real proprietors, the parishioners, or the nation at large; in other words, they never, when speaking of the abolition of Church-rates, dreamt of handing over their rights in return to their tenants, Mr. Gladstone's sect. But this is what he means, is it not? If one-half of my allegations respecting the right hon. gentleman are correct, who will say that he is a fit and proper person to be entrusted with the interests of Dissenters either in or out of Parliament? But in answer to this we are told by some, in spite of all we have said, that Mr. Gladstone is "a growing man." I

had an excellent aunt who was so tall at twelve years of age that everybody expected she would be in course of time a woman of great stature, instead of which she never grew half an inch afterwards, and died a few years ago a very short woman. Mr. Gladstone has had twelve years four times told to develope his proportions of another kind, and we see as yet no signs of his becoming anything like a giant; and if the army for politico-religious equality is to wait for a general until he "be grown," there may "be peace in our day," but to all human appearance, no victory. *Soi-disant* and other Liberal politicians talk with open mouth, and write with unscrupulous pen, against Mr. Disraeli for the part he played in the Reform Bill; and some have taken occasion therefrom to write homily upon homily on the disastrous influence of the political immorality of public men. But were Mr. Gladstone now to act as conspicuous a part in furtherance of the views of the Liberation Society, thereby contradicting all his past and present utterances without any good and intelligible reason, the inconsistencies of Mr. Disraeli would all be put in the shade, and the morality of public men, if shaped by such a model, would assuredly provoke the scorn or the pity of the Christian world. No, Mr. Editor, it will not do for us to wait until some chance breeze on the politico-religious wave awaken Mr. Gladstone, and induce him to turn his helm, as did the wind in the Reform sails of Mr. Disraeli.

We must have a man now, at this time, "full grown," a well-tried man to represent us in the Commons House of Parliament. Is there no Dissenter who can do so? After all our boasting, have we no man of Israel to deliver us, that we must needs go down to Egypt for help? Surely this need not be. If, however, it is a fact that the Voluntaries at present have no Dissenter fit to represent their interests in the Commons, let the whole power of Nonconformity be put in requisition to get one—a man well acquainted with our views, and a firm believer in their soundness, of vigorous and firm mind, and with rhetorical power enough "to grace our cause and to hold us up against the world's contempt." Perish the idea of compromise! Oh! for the pen of a Ballantyne or the tongue of a Burnett, to ask, "Have you suffered so many things in vain? and are you really willing at the last hour to cower before your oppressors and accept their condescending patronage and ridiculously call it victory?" I have before me as I now write the report of the first Anti-State-Church Conference, and of the efforts of many whose names are recorded with honour there, and I cannot but trust that enough of their mantle has fallen upon many *now* in the ranks of Dissent to lead them to reply to such questionings with an emphatic *No!* Sir, if we ever compromise for peace' sake the overture must come from the other side, and on our part the first article for the suspension of arms will include compensation for the wrongs, the outrages, the insolence, and the injustice of the past, and the best security which such persons as our antagonists can give for their better behaviour in the future.

Yours faithfully,
A SCOTO-SAXON VOLUNTARY.

Manse of the Voluntaries, Sept. 23, 1867.

CHURCH OR CHAPEL?

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—At the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the New Congregational Church at Whitby, an account of which appears in your number of the 18th inst., Mr. Samuel Morley as well as Dr. Smith are reported to have deplored the prevailing tendency to abandon the use of the word *Chapel*, and substitute Church in its stead. As this matter appears to cause needless anxiety to many minds, it is high time, if mere architectural terms are to be invested with importance, they should be dealt with etymologically: and that when either of these terms are used we should clearly understand what they really mean. With your permission, I will subjoin the following extract from a chapter on the philology of architectural terms which may help to dissipate a prejudice, widely spread, but of little consequence:—

"The word Church, as applied to the house of God, is derived from the Greek τὸ κυριακόν, from κύριος the Lord, of or belonging to the Lord, the Lord's house. This term reached the Teutonic races through the Greek Church. The Latins adopted another Greek word, *ecclesia*, used in the New Testament to signify the assembly of the faithful rather than the place in which they met. This derivation of church has been controverted by some etymologists, who connect it with Sanskrit *kriyā*, a rite, solemnity, ceremony: others refer it to old German *circ*, circle, and connect it with the old heathen stone circles, but the balance of evidence is very strong in favour of the Christian and Greek derivation.

"Of the word chapel there are several alleged derivations. According to Ducange and Ménage, it derives its origin from the legend of St. Martin of Tours, who, on a certain occasion, gave away his cloak to a poor man. The ecclesiastical cape, or *capella*, which he wore at the time, was treasured up as a sacred relic by Frankish monarchs, who carried it with them to the wars, and kept it in a separate tent. The ecclesiastics who had charge of the relics were hence called *cappellani*, and the term *capella* became gradually transferred to the buildings attached to churches in which the relics were preserved. Another derivation, supported by Mr. Henleigh Wedgwood, refers it to the term *capella*, the hood or covering of the altar where mass was said, the canopy over the sacred elements, and from thence extended to the recess in the church in which the altar was placed, forming the *capella* or chapel of the saint to whom the altar was dedicated.

"Spelman gives a third derivation, and all things considered, the most probable one. The Latin words *capsa*, *capsella*, signified a small box or coffer for keeping treasures, something like what was subsequently called a 'shrine.' Transferred to the French language, which usually eliminated the s in the middle of words, it became first *capella*, which is frequently used in early documents in the sense of *reliquaire*; thence transferred to the small building in which the relics were kept and the saint's altar erected (*chapelle*), and finally to any succursal to the mother church.

"The word as now applied to Nonconformist meeting houses is utterly inappropriate and meaningless."

It will appear from the above that the term Church admits of a very catholic interpretation, whereas the term Chapel is not only decidedly sectarian but purely and undeniably Popish.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,
Sept. 20, 1867. O. P. Q.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to suggest that it is only fair, in prospect of a general conference of the Congregational body, that the opinions of its members shall be regarded as unknown, and that persons undecided shall not be biassed by predictions as to the result.

My own opinion is that any general decision will be best arrived at by a meeting comprehending a wide representation, and that it is undesirable to prejudice the question either by small sectional action—as at Blackburn,—or by drawing from such proceedings deductions as to the opinions of the denomination at large.

Dear Sir, respectfully yours,
W. WARBURTON.

Salford, Sept. 22, 1867.

THE REV. J. B. SWEET ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The Rev. J. B. Sweet, rector of Colkirk-with-Stibbard, has recently published a pamphlet entitled, "The Failure of the Present Sunday-school System, its Cause and Remedy," in which he maintains that in 1851 Sunday-schools had been long enough on their trial to be judged by their results, and that if they were indeed, as is alleged, the nurseries of the Church, "it must follow as a general consequence that those places in which the Sunday-school system has been longest and most zealously worked, and has prevailed in greatest proportion to the population, will exhibit the largest congregations on the Lord's-day, the greatest proportion of adult worshippers, and the highest religious tone and appreciation of Divine ordinance," and he then proceeds to prove, or attempt to prove, from the reports of the religious and educational census of 1851, that the very opposite of this was the truth.

Now, Sir, although the proposition of the rev. gentleman is so opposed to the results of our own experience and observation that nothing but the clearest and most conclusive evidence could induce us to admit its truth, yet inasmuch as the allegation is apparently supported by official returns, the subject assumes sufficient importance to demand a close and searching examination, and I therefore ask, in the interest of our Sunday-schools, that you will allow me space to make a few remarks upon the question.

Let me, however, at the outset, guard myself against misapprehension. I do not pretend to assert that Sunday-schools are as effective and useful as they might be, and though I do not think there are many schools so inefficient and repulsive as those pictured by the Bishop of Oxford (at any rate I have not met with such), I fully admit that they have not done all they ought to have done in promoting the welfare of the millions who have passed through them and spreading the knowledge, love, and practice of religion throughout our land. I cannot, however, believe what Mr. Sweet's argument seems to imply, that they have *diminished* instead of increasing the attendance at public worship. If this were indeed the case, instead of discussing remedial measures we had better at once lay the axe to the root of the tree and bring the Sunday-school enterprise to a speedy termination. Mr. Sweet informs us that his calculations and observations "represent the results of a comparison made honestly and in absolute ignorance of the conclusions to which it would lead, whether confirmatory or not of preconceived opinions," and he then proceeds to compare the number of scholars under instruction with the number of persons who attended church or chapel on the *morning* of March 30, 1851, selecting as the groundwork of his calculations fourteen "towns and cities adduced by Mr. Mann to illustrate the comparative attendance at Sunday-schools."

Some exception might be taken to the choice of the *morning service* only, not merely because the morning attendance is not in all cases the largest, but because many scholars with their teachers were then engaged at separate children's services, and therefore, as Mr. Mann informs us, were not included in the returns.

Waiving this point, however, I must regret that Mr. Sweet, instead of adhering to the fourteen places selected, substituted Nottingham for Wolverhampton, and Exeter for London.

His reason for doing so was that he could find no counterparts in the tables of the census of religious worship, "the areas differing so widely as to admit of no comparison."

This statement appears to be correct so far as Wolverhampton is concerned, but if Mr. Sweet had looked a little further, he would have found a return for the metropolis covering precisely the same area as that relating to Sunday-scholars, and had this been taken into the calculation instead of Exeter, he would have found the result exactly opposite to that at which he arrived.

Having, however, decided thus to modify the basis of his calculation, he proceeds to divide the fourteen places into two groups, the first containing the seven towns with the highest proportion of Sunday-scholars, and the second containing the seven places with the lowest percentage of Sunday-scholars, and then brings out the following result:—

The first group, comprising Oldham, Leeds, Nottingham, Bradford, Manchester, Sheffield, and Bristol, shows an average proportion to the population, Sunday-scholars 13·9, morning worshippers 22·09; while the second group, comprising Hull, Bath, Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Exeter, Liverpool, and Brighton, shows only 7·3 per cent. Sunday-scholars, and 25·21 per cent. of morning worshippers; the inference being that with a far smaller proportion of Sunday-scholars, the attendance at church or chapel was 3 per cent. greater.

If, however, London had been included instead of Exeter, the morning worshippers in the second group would have amounted only to 21·18 per cent., thus upsetting entirely Mr. Sweet's conclusions, and converting an excess of 3 per cent. into a deficiency of 1 per cent.

This unfortunate mistake reveals the whole mystery, and shows that the *weak point in the calculations is the smallness of the areas selected for comparison.*

Rightly used, and on a large scale, statistics are doubtless of immense value, but these comparisons of one town or group of towns with another, regardless of their varying and diversified circumstances, and liable as they are to be disturbed by the existence in some cases of large churches, chapels, or schools just outside the boundary, do not constitute a basis sufficiently extensive and reliable to sustain general conclusions affecting the whole nation, however useful they may be in relation to the towns themselves, where local knowledge can be brought in to modify or correct the conclusions they suggest.

Without pausing, then, to examine Mr. Sweet's third and fourth group, I propose to enlarge the basis of inquiry, and compare the eight counties showing the largest percentage of Sunday-scholars with the eight which stand lowest in the scale; and as this plan will allow of no picking and choosing, while each of the groups will comprise a population of nearly five millions, the comparison must be at once honest and conclusive.

As the table I have prepared would I fear occupy too much of your space, I must rest satisfied with presenting two or three instances, and then giving the general result.

Bedford, which stands at the head of the list, had 19·8 per cent. of Sunday-scholars, and 34·51 per cent. of morning worshippers. Middlesex, the lowest in the scale, had 5·9 per cent. of Sunday-scholars, and 19·98 per cent. at public worship; while Lancashire, in the middle of the list, had 15·9 per cent. in Sunday-schools, and 23·16 per cent. in attendance at church or chapel.

I must, however, in fairness say that this regular gradation is not perfectly uniform, or, in other words, the attendance at public worship does not rise or fall in precise ratio to the number of Sunday-scholars. Indeed I do not see how this could be expected, as there are many circumstances which it might be confidently predicted would influence the result, such as the prevailing habits of the population, the greater or lesser efficiency of the schools, and especially the extent to which the senior-class system had been worked, and separate services for children established.

The general result, however, is most conclusive. The first group, comprising the counties of Bedford, Derby, Monmouth, Yorkshire (West Riding), Cornwall, Nottingham, Buckingham, and Lancaster, and containing a population of 4,724,419, shows the proportion of Sunday-scholars 16·55 per cent. and attendance at morning service 24·12 per cent.

The second group comprises the counties of Devonshire, Salop, Northumberland, Kent, Sussex, Hereford, Surrey, and Middlesex, and contains a population of 4,727,764 with 7·67 per cent. of Sunday-scholars and 21·72 per cent. of morning worshippers, showing that although the number of persons attending public worship is in each case lower than might reasonably have been hoped for after seventy years of Sunday-school teaching, instead of being 3 per cent. worse where Sunday-schools most prevail, it is 2½ per cent. better!

I heartily wish the results had been still more satisfactory, and rejoice to believe that progress is now being made in the right direction, as time will show.

In the meanwhile I call upon the friends of Sunday-schools, including the Rev. J. B. Sweet, who, notwithstanding all he has written, still claims to be among the number, to thank God and take courage.

Asking permission to supplement this already too long

etter by some more general remarks in your next number,

I remain, yours truly,

FOUNTAIN J. HARTLEY,

Statistical Secretary of the Sunday School Union.

56, Old Bailey, London, E.C.,

September, 1867.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Having just returned from a tour on the continent embracing parts of Germany, Holland, and Belgium, I have read with interest Mr. Horner's letters in your columns, and with many of the opinions expressed I quite agree, but I ask your permission to make a few remarks on a matter of *fact*.

Your correspondent, referring to the railways, says:—"The accommodation for passengers is much superior to what is afforded in England; the first-class carriages are sumptuously decorated, and the second-class carriages are fully as good as our first-class ones."

This sounds very like a quotation from *Bradshaw* (which, by the way, now needs revision, for the paragraph on this subject was evidently written several years ago). Whatever the difference between English railway-carriages and those of the continent may have been in the past, I venture to affirm that the new carriages on many of our railway lines are quite equal to any in the countries named above. Your correspondent reminds me of an enthusiastic English tourist whom I met in Belgium, who made the same remark in regard to the railways (and was quite prepared to prove *everything* on the continent superior to the same article in England). I ventured to ask if the tourist had lately travelled in any of the new carriages of the Brighton, South-Eastern, North London, or Metropolitan Railways. He had not "noticed" them. Quite so.

It is quite possible my fortune may have been to travel in the worst carriages on the continent; but my experience was not confined to one or two journeys, and my observation in regard to this matter was very extended. I certainly never saw any second-class carriage "equal to our first."

To take an example,—the new second-class carriages on the English lines referred to above are, if possible, superior to the best second-class carriages on the continental lines, and this cannot be denied by a careful and impartial observer.

Your correspondent is specially delighted with the plan of registering luggage, but omits to tell your readers that a high rate is charged for this convenience.

My excuse for troubling you with this letter is provided by Mr. Horner, who says, "The efforts of visitors to the continent should be devoted to the diffusion of correct opinions respecting the affairs of neighbouring nations"—I would add, "and of our own country."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A. J. ARNOLD.

Croydon, Sept. 21, 1867.

CLERICAL LIBERALITY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Believing that golden deeds are worth recording, I send you the accompanying letter for insertion in the *Nonconformist*. It affords a happy contrast to the instances of clerical intolerance you have so frequently to publish, and I doubt not will be perused by your readers with pleasure. The writer is a clergyman of the Church of England, and with a rare liberality attended service in my chapel on the evening of the 15th inst., when he met with my father, who for some years was pastor of the Independent church situated in his parish. I should add that the sermon chanced to be upon the words, "Make to yourselves friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness."

I remain, dear Sir,

Your obliged and constant reader,

F. S. A.

Sept. 23, 1867.

"Dear Sir,—I wish to profit by your son's good advice, and make to myself 'friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness.' You and I are very old friends, and perhaps I have more of the Mammon than you have, at all events, I have less to do with it, having no young olive-branches to support. If I send you a cheque for 5*l.* on your old friends of the —— Bank, payable at the London and Westminster, will you accept it? It may help you to prolong your stay in that quiet and beautiful retreat. Remember me kindly to your son.

"Believe me, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

"W.

"Sept. 19, 1867."

OUR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In 1860 the House of Commons appointed, on the motion of Sir John Trelawny, a select committee to inquire what additional facilities could be given whereby the working classes might be enabled to visit the great public institutions. The evidence collected by that committee was so full and complete, that there was no help for them but to report emphatically in favour of opening the national science and art collections in the week-evenings, and establishing local museums for the teeming populations of the great metropolitan suburbs. That report is valuable not only for its bearings upon popular education and beneficial recreation, but also for the easy solution it affords of the vexed "Sunday question," so far, at least, as the institutions to which it has reference are brought into the discussion. The last pretence for opening those exhibitions on the Sunday afternoon, and compelling a large body of Government *employés* to give seven days' labour per week, would be of no avail when, by a week-evening opening and the distribution of surplus and duplicate objects, the science and art treasures of the country were made accessible to the vast majority of the people.

The report of the committee, and also the excellent Free Libraries Acts, have been without much practical fruit. South Kensington Museum was established before the committee sat; some free libraries and some museums are scattered up and down the country; but the local efforts which have been made to extend the operation of such and similar schemes have failed by reason of the serious tax upon the time and energy of those who were not unwilling, had they been able, to prosecute the work to a successful issue. The machinery of a national movement must be set up, if the people at large are to derive any great benefit from the existence of these schemes.

I am in communication with many gentlemen who take active interest in this and all kindred enterprises; the executive of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union have generously given the use of offices for initial proceedings; and those of your readers who may be disposed to render any sort of assistance are requested to write to,

Sir, your obedient servant,

J. T. DEXTER.

150, Strand, W.C., Sept. 24.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The evidence taken before Mr. Ewart's select committee on the Oxford and Cambridge Education Bill, which sat last session, has been printed, and is of great value. The principle of the bill involves the whole subject of the proper application of the college revenues, and the reconstitution of the teaching power of the University, in order both to raise the character of the University education of the country, and to place it within the reach of a very much larger number of persons than can now avail themselves of it. Amongst the witnesses examined were Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., Professor of Chemistry at Oxford; Charles Savile Roundell, Esq., Fellow of Merton; Dr. William Bateson, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge; James L. Hammond, Esq., Bursar of Trinity College, Cambridge; the Very Rev. Dr. Liddell, Dean of Christ Church; Professor Jowett; the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel; the Rev. R. Scott, D.D., Master of Balliol; the Rev. D. P. Chase, Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford; and the Rev. Dr. Pusey. The evidence applies chiefly to the comparative advantages of the collegiate system and of residence in lodgings; to college and university expenses; to the course and objects of studies; and to the tutorial and professorial systems.

The Dean of Christ Church, as chairman of the subcommittee on University Extension, which dealt with the question of authorising and encouraging residence at the University *outside* the colleges, has treated the subject in his evidence with great candour, and very searching insight. He advocates the introduction, on an extended scale, of the system common in Scotland and Germany, of permitting the students to reside in lodgings in the university town. This permission would of course be regarded, especially at Oxford (though even there it would be not without precedent), as a most dangerous innovation, as opening the way to the final overthrow of the collegiate scheme, of the semi-monastic discipline, of the traditions which age, at all events, has sanctified to the Conservative minds of country parsons and the other classes of ordinary Oxford and Cambridge graduates. Yet Dean Liddell's evidence establishes very clearly the benefits which might be anticipated from the introduction of "extra" residence in the universities: it shows that the outrageous expenses of which the student is now mulcted would be diminished by at least one-third; that the religious difficulty, which excludes so many Nonconformists and Roman Catholics, would be largely obviated; that the facilities for obtaining university education in the case of men designed for a business life would be increased. But, unless the Legislature takes the matter in hand, (says the *Morning Star* in some comments on the subject) it is absolutely certain, from Dean Liddell's evidence, that the reforms which he desires, or anything approaching to them, will never be carried into effect. The "Congregation" or the resident and teaching body of Oxford is favourably disposed towards an extension of the University scheme; but Congregation is not the supreme governing power. Convocation, a mixed assembly, composed chiefly of the rustic and clerical element which ostracised Mr. Gladstone, is the ultimate court of appeal; and Convocation is perhaps the most reactiony and the least progressive tribunal to which appeal could be made. Dr. Liddell's evidence fully confirms the worst that we or any other opponent of the University monopolies have ever alleged, as to the evil effects of the present system. Twenty-five years ago, if we may credit the writings of men who were then undergraduates at Oxford or Cambridge, the abuses of the educational system at both one and the other University were disgraceful enough; but we have now the positive testimony of Dean Liddell, the head of the largest and most distinguished House at Oxford, to the effect that of late years education at his University has been degraded, and that it is now even in process of degeneration.

The evidence of Mr. C. S. Roundell (who has long been conspicuous for his efforts on behalf of University reform) was even more condemnatory of the present system pursued at Oxford. He said that the principle of the bill was to throw open the University to poor men and to the lower middle classes, that it was essential to make the University of national instead of being limited to one class—the members of the Established Church. What he desired to see carried out was the application of the college revenues to University purposes, the object being the settlement in the best form, and once for all, of the upper-class education of the country. Questioned as to the amount of the revenues of Oxford University, Mr. Roundell said:—

To begin with the scholarships: they are about 400 in number, besides new exhibitions; they are tenable, as a rule, for five years, and they amount on the average each to 65*l.* per annum. The scholarships, therefore, in the aggregate, amount to 26,000*l.* per annum, of which eighty scholarships, equal in value to 5,200*l.*, are open to competition every year. That applies to the scholarships attached to the colleges; but besides those, there are unincorporated and school exhibitions in connection with the colleges, which are supposed to be double in amount. The scholarships, therefore, as a whole, taking those two classes together, are supposed to amount to about 80,000*l.* a year. I might just mention with regard to the University scholarships as distinguished from the college scholarships, that they amount altogether to 1,835*l.* per annum, of which 766*l.* in value are annually competed for. I now come to the fellowships, which are about 437 in number, and they may be taken to be worth from 230*l.* to 300*l.* a year each, and they are tenable for life, subject only of course to the restriction of celibacy, and subject in another way to certain clerical restrictions of which I shall have to speak again. The value of those fellowships and of the headships of the colleges, together with the estimated annual value of the college buildings, has been put at at least 140,000*l.* per annum. Then to take another item, the value of the ecclesiastical benefices attached to the colleges is estimated at at least 200,000*l.* per annum. The gross total, therefore, of the Oxford University and college endowments is probably not much less than 500,000*l.* a year. What do we do with those great endowments? We educate about 1,400 undergraduates, chiefly of the upper class, members of the Established Church. It is also to be observed that this 200,000*l.* a year, or, more precisely, this 220,000*l.* a year, which I am referring to, for scholarships and fellowships, does not go for purposes of education, but for fellowships and scholarships which are the prizes.

In subsequent evidence, the witness gave reasons to show that the College system in general had broken down, especially as regards the tutorships.

First of all, because of the very limited choice of tutors to conduct the education of undergraduates; and that is owing to these facts, that the tutors must be selected out of residents who are chiefly in orders. I am not levelling this remark at clergymen as such; I am speaking now as to the fact of a restriction being imposed upon the original election, which would be just the same thing if I were speaking of lawyers or medical men; but the fact that in my own college and in the other colleges a large proportion of fellows must be in orders, naturally limits the choice, and will tend to give us an inferior set of men, out of whom, as things are, the college tutors will mainly have to be provided. Therefore the choice of those tutors, the most important persons in the college, is virtually a matter of accident. Then, in the second place, what happens to those tutors when you have got them? They have no career before them; they are bound to celibacy; they are in constant expectation of professorships, mastership, and so on, elsewhere, or the clerical tutors are looking out for college livings. Hence this follows, that the tutors are a fluctuating body with very rapid succession; there is no permanency about them; and what is a most notable fact in the university is the juniority of those tutors. The senior tutors of some colleges in Oxford are much junior to myself in standing. Then, in the next place, with a view to make out my position with respect to college tutorships, it seems to me to be impossible for the small colleges, or indeed for any colleges, to provide proper instruction, chiefly because of the varied subjects, history, natural science, and others, which are now introduced into the university curriculum. Therefore you have this, that one tutor in a college has to teach several subjects, which, of course, greatly impairs his efficiency; and what you find is, that the best college tutors in the colleges are *quasi* professors, and their lectures are sought after by men of other colleges, especially in those new studies. The consequence of this, on the whole, is, that the new studies are starved, and no fair chance is given to them. The provision which was made in the ordinances of all the colleges, that regard should be had to excellency in the different branches of study recognised in the university schools in the election to fellowships has hitherto been almost a dead letter. I believe that at my own college, where we have announced our intention to give one of our fellowships next Christmas for natural science, that is the first instance in which any college has acted upon that provision of the ordinances; so that, up to this moment, that provision has been practically a dead letter.

What remedies would you propose for the evil of which you complain?—I would act upon the system which I just now referred to, and which already exists, namely, the interchange of lectures between the colleges. I would work upon that principle, only I would extend it to all the colleges in the University. In other words, I would make the basis of instruction the University, not the college element. Then, in the second place, I should wish to see the sinecure fellowships dealt with; to be replaced, first, by the introduction of the terminable principle; and, secondly, in proper cases, by the removal of the restriction of celibacy; and, in the third place, I would wish to see the University staff of teachers invigorated. We can command, with our great endowments, the most eminent teachers of this or any other country, and if we once fill Oxford with eminent teachers, I take it that the student question will resolve itself.

Generally, how do you think the benefits contemplated in the bill which is referred to this committee, can be best attained?—I think that in order to work out the full benefits of the bill, and to attract the numbers which we want so much, what we have to do is to provide the best possible teaching at a moderate cost to students; that is to say, I would wish to see the college monopoly abolished. For this purpose I would wish to see provided professors and assistant professors, who, along with a certain number of college tutors, would be sufficient to carry out the whole college and university system; but in order to be able to provide those University professors with their assistant professors, it would be necessary to apply the college revenues to University purposes. It seems to me that whilst you do that, the colleges might at the same time preserve their individuality; only let them work as parts of one great corporation, and not as isolated self-interested bodies.

With these great revenues, Mr. Roundell showed, Oxford failed to reach the professions, the commercial classes, and the poor. The University was closed for half the year—thus only, with a superabundant staff of college fellows, working only half time. The obstacles in the way of an increase of members were, in his view, the late age at which undergraduates come up to Oxford, the length of

time spent over their University course, the predominantly classical character of the studies, and the fact that the University at present is in the hands of a privileged class, and of a privileged Church. His grounds for expecting an increase of students, if the change he advocated were carried into effect, were these:—

I should expect, and I should feel confident, that numbers would come to the University when certain things have been done; first, when we have abolished the University and collegiate religious tests; secondly, when the emoluments and privileges of the colleges and of the University are fully thrown open to all who deserve them; thirdly, when we have provided a staff of the most eminent teachers; fourthly, when we have given due encouragement to the new studies in order to counteract the predominantly classical character of our present system; fifthly, when the University course is shortened; and, lastly, which I should expect to follow from this bill, when the cost is cheapened. What confirms me in the expectation that numbers will come is this: first of all, I look to the scholarships, which ought to be the feeders from the endowed schools of the country; and, secondly, if it should so happen that at some future time the masterships of the endowed schools should be thrown more open, and be more freed from restrictions, religious and otherwise, than they are at present, it would then open a great and a new career to vast numbers of the middle and lower class, remembering that the income of the educational charities of the country was estimated, or rather the estimate which was adopted by the Duke of Newcastle's commission, in 1861, was that it amounted to about 370,000*l.* a year.

Do you consider any other good effects of the bill which is referred to this committee?—One good effect, I think, would be that it would tend very considerably, and probably alone effectually, to counteract the aristocratic and luxurious tone of the place. I think that no one could over-estimate the benefit to be derived in the University from the presence and example of a hard-working, frugal-living, self denying class of students. I believe that such men would teach by example far more than any sumptuary laws that you could pass.

If frugality existed among the stuents so admitted, do you think that the colleges would be induced, by competition, to cheapen their high charges?—I rather have in view the influence which the example of the poorer and the more frugal and industrious set of men would have upon those of the upper class, who now practically monopolise the University, and that it would do immense good to them having, side by side with them, the example of those hard-working and industrious men.

Do you think, then, that there is anything to be regretted in the present tone of university students?—I am inclined to think so. From opportunities which I have had from constantly going down to Oxford, I should be glad to preface what I say by stating that I have a very high opinion of the character and demeanour of the present class of undergraduates, so that I should not be understood to be disparaging them for one moment; but with that proviso, I do think that there is a want of fibre in the present class of undergraduates. I think that athletic sports are becoming a positive nuisance; and in place of men engaging in the true work of the University, those games and sports are positively almost taking the place of learning. Then I think, to speak generally, you see traces of that in after life in the professions, and in public life, and it would be extremely important to counteract that at its source, by the presence of those industrious, hard-working, and self-denying men.

Mr. Roundell expressed his belief that these changes would never be made without the interposition of Parliament, because of the vested interests of the "bad colleges"—that is, colleges where the education was bad, owing to the stagnation or obstructiveness of their corporate spirit, which would be supplied by the passing of Mr. Ewart's bill. In his own college, Merton, there was a regulation that one half of the twenty-four fellows should be clergymen. The college almost unanimously desired to change that ordinance by reducing the number to one-third, but the Archbishop of Canterbury, as visitor, refused his consent, "in the interests of the Church," and the Privy Council declined to question his legal right, and would not allow it to be argued. Some of the professors were appointed by the Crown, and the Government of the day, by whom the interests of learning and education are too often sacrificed to the exigencies of political party and theological prejudice. But the appointments by Convocation were worst of all. That body was even more governed by political and theological considerations and prejudices. The Congregation did not represent the educational interests of the place, but the parochial clergy and persons living within a short distance of the University. As soon as anything was carried not in favour with the non-educational elements of the place, they were able, and they did in fact, call up country clergy and others living within fifteen miles of Oxford, to reverse the decision of the Congregation in Convocation, so that the whole thing was at a deadlock. He should look ultimately to the vesting in a reformed Congregation of supreme authority in all matters of academical legislation, and to the deprivation of Convocation of all functions but that of returning members of Parliament and the conferring of degrees.

The Master of St. John's, Cambridge, gave evidence as to the expenses of undergraduates at that University. He said he could see no reason why persons should not be admitted members of the University without being members of colleges (the object of the bill). They had some very poor students at St. John's, who live "at an astonishingly small cost," the lodging costing them 7s. or 8s. a-week, and the necessary hall charge being 1s. 6d. a-day. A poor person who comes as sizar might get through for 80*l.* a-year. Asked by Mr. Beresford Hope if he thought the average run of well-disposed young men lived too luxuriously and expensively, Dr. Bateson replied, "I have not a doubt about it." Every degree of poverty arrives at Cambridge. "I am frequently applied to," said Dr. Bateson, "by persons to render them assistance, and I know that some come absolutely without any means at all; but then they have talents and acquirements which justify them in doing so." There were objections to living in lodgings, but they need not be pressed." He did not think, however, that students sought to live in lodgings for the sake of a more lax discipline. The attendance at religious services he should be, in the new changes, very much disposed to leave to the student's own conscience. "I think," said the witness, "it is very objectionable to direct that a person shall go to the college chapel who does not belong to the communion of the Church of England, or differs from it in any essential particular." A few Jews had gone to Cambridge, and sometimes they had been released from chapel attendance, and sometimes not. Mr. J. L. Hammond, bursar of Trinity, was in favour of the bill. He would have also every College emolument thrown open—every sizarship, every scholarship, and every fellowship—if possible, to all the members of the University. The average annual cost to a parent for a pensioner at Trinity, Mr. Hammond puts at 300*l.* The Rev. H. Latham, of Trinity Hall, said he always named to the parents the standard of expense at his College as between 180*l.* and 200*l.*, which includes everything excepting maintenance during the long vacation. Speaking upon the lodging question, he said much depended upon the nature of the attendance at the lodgings. "For instance," added Mr. Latham, "I should object to anybody lodging at a milliner's, or being waited upon by very young or attractive personages."

THE CHARGE OF TREASON AGAINST THE LATE MR. G. W. GORDON.

The *Spectator* says:—"Mr. Hamilton Hume—Governor Eyre's Mr. Hamilton Hume—is much elated at having got hold of that Confederate Captain Edenborough who gave evidence two years ago that the late Mr. G. W. Gordon, of Jamaica, had wished to buy from him secretly an armed sloop, in the month of June, 1865—four months before the disturbance—and had, in case he could not buy the sloop, wished the arms to be landed at the mouth of Black River, in Jamaica. Captain Edenborough seems really to have had this interview, but the evidence has little bearing on the Jamaica disturbances. Captain Edenborough admits that both interviews took place in the presence of a Haytian, whom Mr. Gordon stated to be a Haytian general, and that he himself, at the time, referred the request solely to the Haytian disturbances, though he thought it odd that arms for Hayti should be landed first in Jamaica, and has since come over to the belief that Mr. Gordon was preparing insurrection. The deposition is precisely the same as that given to Mr. Cardwell. If Mr. Gordon really spoke of a 'West Indian Republic,' he certainly was not hatching treason in *Jamaica*, or he would not have been so frank. This deposition would not have weighed a feather in any fair court of justice, in the face of the evidence which induced the Commissioners to believe that Mr. Gordon had *not* been concerned in the matter at all. And, any how, it could never have even tended to justify the condemnation and execution of Mr. Gordon, for the very excellent reason that the court-martial never heard of this occurrence."

The *Star* says it is quite necessary that the utmost care should be taken to investigate this story of the Confederate privateer, because he does not hide his partisanship. Great stress is now laid upon his having identified Gordon by means of a photograph, but before he ever saw a photograph he was just as sure when in England previously that the man hung by Mr. Eyre at Morant Bay was the person who had tried to buy his schooner. At that time he described him to Mr Cardwell as a "swell mulatto," who spoke of having been engaged in running the blockade to Galveston, and a sympathiser with the cause of the Confederates. The swell mulatto has now been converted into a parson-looking personage with a white neckcloth—that is, after Mr. Edenborough has had the benefit of a fresh visit to Gordon's enemies in the island of Jamaica and an inspection of his photographs. As the Haytians who were resident at Kingston at the time of the alleged interview are the late successful revolutionists against Geffrard, there is nothing improbable in the story that they and their agents made overtures to Edenborough. The very fact of a Haytian general being present completely upsets the theory that the schooner and arms were wanted for a Jamaica revolution. Mr. Gordon's friends confidently believe they will be able to explode the whole story.

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 25, 1867.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ARREST OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.

FLORENCE, Sept. 24.—Garibaldi was arrested yesterday evening at Sinalunga, near Sienna, by order of the Italian Government. He was conveyed by special train to Florence, and from thence to Alessandria. At the time of his arrest he was preparing to enter the Pontifical territory.

This evening's *Official Gazette* says:—

The agitation by which it has been sought to impel the country to violate international stipulations, far from calming down, has become stronger and more audacious. After a frank and decisive declaration the Ministry resolved to fulfil its duty and keep its pledged word. The Ministry had convinced itself of the fact that, during the last few days, a large number of volunteers had taken the road to the frontiers, where depôts of arms had been made, and whither other arms accompanied or followed them. From Florence and Arezzo General Garibaldi took the direction of the same frontier by way of Sinalunga. The object of this movement was thenceforth only too evident. Action had really commenced, and therefore there arose for the Government the unavoidable necessity of either allowing that treaties should be broken in violation of the public faith, the authority of the law, and the interests of the nation, or of its keeping its word and maintaining inviolate at any price the majesty of the law. The Ministry has performed its duty. Volunteers who were on the road to the Roman frontier, or had already arrived there, were notified to return to their homes, and those who refused were conducted thither. General Garibaldi at Sinalunga was summoned, in the name of the law, to retrace his steps, and having refused, he was conducted to Alessandria. Supplies of arms have also been seized. The Ministry has performed a painful duty, but it foresaw consequences still more deplorable had it temporised any longer. The wisdom of the Italian people, if did not render this step less painful, at least made it less difficult.

FLORENCE, Sept. 24 (9.5 p.m.).—Garibaldi's arrest has caused some excitement. A large crowd paraded the city this evening, shouting, "Release Garibaldi!" The troops were called out, and tranquillity has been restored.

PARIS, September 24 (Evening).—The *Patrie* of this evening states that great animation reigns at Toulon in consequence of the news from Italy. Contradictory rumours are in circulation there. According to some there was a question of sending a squadron of evolution to watch the Roman coast, and the order for its departure would shortly be sent to Ajaccio, where Admiral Gueydon is stationed. The Minister of War was shortly expected to arrive at Toulon, and every arrangement had been made for embarking troops if necessary. The *Patrie* adds it is certain that several ships are ready to sail, and that the transport Intrépide has received orders to arm immediately.

A Florence telegram states that arrests were made there on Sunday night, and that seizures were made at the railway-station on Monday of several chests of rifles directed to Perusa. The officers of the Antibes Legion are said to have tendered their resignations. Several arrests have been made at Narni by the Papal police.

In the North German Parliament yesterday an animated discussion took place on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Count Bismarck contended that no change had taken place in the territorial relations of Luxemburg to Germany, and that the destruction of the fortress was an advantage rather than otherwise. He asked to be allowed to maintain a prudent reserve with regard to South Germany, on the ground that the opposite course might tend to defeat the objects which the nation was anxious to see accomplished. The delay in the settlement of the North Schleswig question was, he said, occasioned by the intermixture of the German and Danish elements in the population.

According to intelligence received at Vienna from Mexico, Admiral Tegethoff's mission has failed. The Mexican Government will not give up the body of the late Emperor Maximilian before the settlement of pending questions, and particularly the recognition of the Mexican Republic by the European Powers.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.—The proceedings of the synod were formally opened at eleven o'clock yesterday with the celebration of the service of the Holy Communion in the chapel of Lambeth Palace. A few minutes after ten the gates of the Palace were thrown open, and for the next hour the bishops who intended to take part in the conference continued to arrive in close succession, some in carriages, many in hansom cabs; while the Bishop of Labuan and a few others, as became the more primitive habits of missionary life, walked to the place of meeting. The Bishops of London and Oxford were among the last to reach the Palace. The Epistle at the service, which was prefaced by some introductory observations from the Archbishop of Canterbury, was read by the Archbishop of Dublin; the Gospel by the Archbishop of Armagh. When the service had terminated the whole of the bishops retired into the hall in which the conference is being held. Permission to attend at their deliberations was refused to the representatives of the press, and the only persons allowed to be present are two shorthand writers who have been engaged to take notes of the proceedings. The total number of bishops composing the synod is seventy-six. The Archbishop of York is not one of the number. Some other English prelates are also absent from its meetings. The sittings yesterday lasted five or six hours.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The attendance at this morning's market was only moderate, and the demand for all kinds of produce ruled inactive. Fresh up from Essex and Kent, both coastwise and by rail, the arrivals of English wheat have been limited, but the quality of the samples was generally good. For both red and white parcels the inquiry was very slow, but in all business concluded Monday's currencies were realised. There was an extensive show of foreign wheat, for which the demand was quite in retail, at about that day's rates. Barley, owing to the small quantity on offer, was quite as dear. Floating cargoes of grain are in steady request, at very full prices. The malt trade continues quiet, without change in prices. Large supplies of oats continue to come to hand, and all sound corn sells steadily on previous terms. Beans and peas are very firm in price, but the transactions passing are not numerous. No change has taken place in the value of either town or country made flour. Cakes are steady in value.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line	A Shilling.
Each additional Line . .	Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

The NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
,, Half-year	0	13	0
,, Year	1	6	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and at the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage-stamp affixed each time of transmission.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1867.

SUMMARY.

WE have had a stirring week, and there is reason to fear that the tranquil calm which has marked the tenour of the last month or two is at an end, both at home and abroad.

Just as the Trades Union Commission at Manchester was beginning to lose all interest from the sameness of the shocking details of outrages and cruelties—confined mainly, however, to the brick-making trade—the Fenians of that city have startled the country with a new sensation. Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasy, two head-centres, were arrested in Manchester, and after undergoing a preliminary examination, were being conveyed to gaol outside the town, when the prison van was attacked by some forty Fenians armed with new American revolvers. The police-officers were, after a hard contest, overpowered, Serjeant Brett, who had the keys, was shot on his refusal to surrender them, and others of the defenders of the van were wounded. All the prisoners were liberated, including the two chief culprits, who, though manacled, have for the present made good their escape, and are either hiding in the Irish quarters of Manchester, or have got out of the kingdom. Nearly all the assailants of the police, including Allen, who killed Serjeant Brett, are in custody, and are to be tried forthwith by a Special Commission. It is satisfactory to find that, apart from a few Irish labourers, this daring outrage is strongly reprobated by the population of Manchester, as shown by the multitude who attended the funeral of Serjeant Brett. But in some parts of Ireland the escape of the Fenian leaders was celebrated by bonfires and festivity. The Fenians have again shown their power of doing mischief, which if it does not help to further one iota their ultimate object, will perhaps secure new dupes and swell their funds.

The Paris press is exasperated at the calm and haughty circular of Count Bismarck to the diplomatic representatives of North Germany. But far more significant than the diatribes of the French papers is the speech of M. Schneider, who is not only the President of the Legislative Body, but one of the largest employers of labour in the kingdom. M. Schneider warns every one of the imprudence of attacking not only French security, "but even her legitimate susceptibilities or her national honour," and his remarks are copied into the official journal. Again there are detailed statements of military preparations, and though France is suffering from a severe commercial crisis, and a bad harvest, the *Moniteur Industriel*, a journal devoted to the interests of French trade, ventures to declare "that a war against Prussia would be generally well received." Meanwhile the King of Prussia, who has dissolved his local legislature, has been reviewing the Baden troops, and is about to visit in succession the South German Sovereigns.

But while international antipathy and jealousy continue to smoulder on either side of the Rhine, there is imminent danger of an outbreak on Roman territory. Garibaldi has, it is said, fixed upon Saturday next for an outbreak in the Eternal City, and is not, it seems, to be deterred from his purpose by the public declaration of the Italian Ministry that they will uphold at all risks international stipulations and the sovereignty of the law. The Papal Court is panic-stricken, and in a dilemma. It is making arrests, but Italian youths are crossing the frontier, in spite of the cordon of Italian troops. Nearly all the Pontifical troops—few of which can be relied on in an emergency, all the officers of the Antibes Legion having resigned in a body—have been concentrated at Rome. Pius IX. must decide whether he will allow his Government to be subverted by insurrection fomented by Garibaldian intruders, or call to his aid the troops of Victor Emmanuel, who are not likely to leave Rome very speedily when once installed there.

According to later accounts, however, the Papal Government has got a respite. On his way to the Roman frontier, while at Sinalunga, near Sienna, Garibaldi, having refused to retrace his steps, was arrested by order of the Italian Government, and conveyed a prisoner to the fortress of Alessandria. Many of his volunteers have also been turned back, and their arms seized. Though the arrest of Garibaldi has caused some tumult at Florence, his movement on Rome does not seem to have met with the general approval of the nation, and the circumstances under which he was captured will disarm that popular excitement which might otherwise have burst forth. The Italian people cannot fail to see that their Government was under an imperative necessity to uphold treaty engagements and the authority of the law. But though Garibaldi has been baffled, the urgency of settling the Roman question has become more imperative in consequence of his failure.

The Social Science meetings at Belfast promise to help in the solution of some of the great questions of the day. Irish grievances have naturally occupied a foremost place in the discussions of the Congress, and the inaugural address of Lord Dufferin dealt so freely with the Irish Church difficulty, that Sir Thomas Bateson and other conspicuous Churchmen have withdrawn from the assembly. The landlord and tenant question, university training, and the national system of education in Ireland, have been freely dealt with in the sectional meetings, and amongst the papers read was a masterly essay on "The adaptation of old universities to the requirements of the present day," by Mr. Goldwin Smith, which, in conjunction with the evidence taken before Mr. Ewart's Committee, will stimulate the demands for those reforms at Oxford and Cambridge that cannot much longer be resisted.

To spite the Congress, not now in session and therefore helpless, President Johnson has issued an amnesty proclamation which pardons all but a small number of the Confederates. This step, however humane in itself, can only be regarded, published at the present juncture, as an attempt to thwart the Reconstruction Act. It is supposed that the Democratic victories in California and Maine encouraged Mr. Johnson to believe that his policy would be endorsed by his countrymen. It has, unquestionably, inflamed the anger of the Republican party, and increased the growing demand for the impeachment of the President. But it has yet to be proved that he has violated the letter of the law. Mr. Johnson's fault is a dogged adherence to constitutional forms which were swept away by the triumph of the North. Affecting to be anxious to administer a constitution which was buried in the battle-fields of Virginia, he is only paving the way for a revolution, not heretofore asked for, which will deprive the chief officer of the Executive of independent power. His actions seem to savour more of the monomaniac than the statesman, and his own Cabinet are as much at a loss to understand his antics as the mass of the people.

THE BISMARCK CIRCULAR.

FOR the last fortnight great excitement has been exhibited by the French press over a diplomatic circular which M. de Bismarck addressed to Prussian agents at the South German Courts. The angry fuss which most of the Paris journals are making over that quiet but sardonic note, resembles the cackle of a half-score of hens, when they have unexpectedly found something which seems to threaten their pulline "susceptibilities." It is very possible that the object which has started the barn-yard family, unpleasant as it looks, may be really harmless—but this does not prevent the chorus of chuckling and screeching from proceeding *crescendo*, until chanticleer thinks fit to throw out a challenge to all the cocks of the neighbourhood, or, in case he takes no notice, from stimulating one another's wrath until simple exhaustion compels them one by one to cease their discordant clamour. The Paris press, with or without reason, is supposed to represent the public opinion of France, and, judging from the unanimity with which they have taken offence at M. de Bismarck's Circular Note, public opinion elsewhere begins to apprehend war between France and Prussia. The money markets of Europe are sensitively alive to every passing phase of the journalistic fray. Capital becomes increasingly cautious. Enterprise stands still to watch. Commerce languishes. There is the prospect of another year of uncertainty for trade and manufacture—and all because the Prussian Minister in a note to certain of his diplomatic agents has indiscreetly quizzed "the just susceptibilities" of France.

We all remember the fusillade of telegrams which preceded, attended, and followed the Emperor Napoleon's visit to the Austrian Emperor at Salzburg. Of course, we are unable to say on whose authority they were published, from whom the information they contained was derived, or what were the political objects they were intended to subserve. This only we know, that they indicated, with customary reserve, it is true, a *rapprochement* between France and Austria, amounting, if not to a formal alliance, certainly to a mutual understanding, as to the policy to be observed in reference to the enforcement of the Treaty of Prague, both as it affects Schleswig-Holstein affairs and also the German States south of the Main. It certainly was not unnatural for the Government at Berlin, in view of these telegrams and of the use made of them by the French press, to ask some explanation of the real meaning of the Salzburg interview. The answer it received, being that it had no other object than one of condolence with the House of Hapsburg on the melancholy termination of the Mexican empire, and the tragical fate of Maximilian, was pronounced perfectly satisfactory. M. de Bismarck, in communicating the substance of these facts to his agents at the South German Courts, says that he expected such a reply as he has received, was satisfied with it, and all the more so because neither France nor Austria could be suspected of a design to prevent the legitimate development of German interests, and because Germany would not be likely to suffer any foreign interference with internal affairs which were peculiarly her own.

To us Englishmen, whose susceptibilities are not touched, M. de Bismarck's Circular reads calmly and politely enough. There is an undertone of irony in it which extorts a smile—but the rather bumptious tone of French journalism fairly laid it open to this sort of rebuke. In other respects, it takes with it our assent. North Germany has no reason to violate the main articles of the Treaty of Prague—Prussia has no immediate temptation to advance beyond the line of the Main. On the contrary, her policy, or at all events the policy of her present Government, is to let the advance come from the South to the North, and to prevent it from coming too hastily. Prussia sees the impolicy of forcing a union between the two great but unequal halves of Germany into one empire by any resort to violence. She has no need to lead her armies across the frontier in order to conquer unwilling kinsmen. She would prefer, for internal political reasons, that the States of South Germany should retain for awhile their present constitutional individuality of form, and would restrict any closer alliance to mere commercial and fiscal matters. But she knows very well what is coming. She does not affect ignorance of, or indifference to, the yearning of the whole German people, to constitute themselves into one State, under one dynasty, one legislature, one administration, one name. M. de Bismarck quietly recognises this state of things in his Circular, and in the name of the German race protests by anticipation against foreign interference. He might have done more wisely perhaps, had he written nothing—silence would not have misbecome, nor, in any way, have endangered his position. There was no obligation resting upon him to take the provocation which had been somewhat ostentatiously offered. But the position he assumes is unassailable, and he probably desired France to know, once for all, that German affairs are not to be regulated by French susceptibilities.

We doubt whether public opinion in France, as contradistinguished from the public opinion represented by the Paris newspapers, really does demand a foreign policy which shall aim at keeping neighbouring nations weak, in order that France may be relatively strong. At any rate, we feel convinced that if France be not hurried into war, she will come to acquiesce in what, under any circumstances, is now inevitable. She would have preferred a federation of small Italian States to a kingdom of Italy, but the unanimity and enthusiasm of the Italians superseded the provisions of the Treaty of Zurich, and France was wise enough not to insist upon an impracticability. Her preferences

have now to encounter a similar overwhelming tide of national determination in Prussia, and she will, on mature reflection, perceive that the Treaty of Prague may be rendered obsolete without any direct infraction of its provisions. There may be more touchiness of feeling on this subject than we are inclined to suspect, and, on the other hand, there may be less than the papers represent. One thing is certain—there is as yet no *casus belli*, not even a decent pretext for war, as there was in the Luxemburg affair. We question whether the Emperor will furnish one, for he will be cautious how he braves the censure of Europe. Nor do we imagine that the man who holds in his hand the destiny of the German people, will lay himself open to anything more than mere popular clamour. He has said his say, and that is enough for the present. Our hope is that the fire will die out for want of substantial fuel—and that time enough will be allowed both parties to cool their superfluous ardour, and resolve to seek in domestic development the strength and defence which neither of them will gain from war.

Towards this desired consummation the press of this country may contribute something—not, however, by persisting in daily declarations that war is inevitable. It is quite possible to precipitate the very evil we dread, by creating a public opinion in Europe that it must come. The disputants are apt enough to be infected with the atmosphere that surrounds them, and to believe themselves under a species of coercion to fight, merely because every one tells them they must. There is really no ground of quarrel between France and Germany, and it ought to be assumed that, in the absence of such ground, it is morally impossible they can be guilty of the infatuation of rushing into conflict. Neither of the two Powers is insensible to the pressure of European opinion—France more particularly—and each of them should be made to feel that these bickerings are disgraceful to them, and are really becoming a nuisance to the world.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

WE publish in another column a letter from "A Scoto-Saxon Voluntary," taking exception to an editorial article which appeared in the *Nonconformist* a fortnight back, on the leadership of the Liberal party. We then stated the considerations which weighed with us in preferring to entrust that responsible post to Mr. Gladstone, who now holds it, to seeking from among the ranks one whose opinions on politico-ecclesiastical topics might approach more closely to our own. One might have supposed, from the strain of animadversion addressed to us by our correspondent, that we are anxious to effect a "compromise" of the principle which we have spent our lives in honest and not wholly unsuccessful efforts to promote, and that we are on the look-out for an opportunity to betray into the hands of its adversaries the cause which we have the honour of serving, and which, we may add, we ourselves raised up in its present practical and aggressive form. Nevertheless, we beg to assure our irate correspondent that, while he is perfectly free to canvass any opinions to which we have given public expression, he would exercise no great stretch of charity in assuming that our fidelity to the work in which we are engaged, our loyalty to principle, our willingness to make sacrifices and to face obloquy in behalf of religious equality, are fully equal to his own. What we expressed in the article to which he refers we expressed advisedly, and with a simple and sincere intention of promoting, not of compromising, the end which he and we profess to have in view.

"A Scoto-Saxon Voluntary" seems astonished and grieved by our having said that "we have more faith in the sound development of his (Mr. Gladstone's) politico-ecclesiastical opinions than we have in that of many who now appear considerably ahead of him." We referred to a school, or sub-section, of Liberal politicians, who, although they are not only willing, but anxious, to assist in the removal of the practical grievances which still injure or annoy the Dissenting communities, reject altogether their views of the unscripturalness, unlawfulness, and inexpediency of Church Establishments—who would liberalise the National Church by giving up her doctrinal and disciplinary distinctness, as a Church, by allowing her clergy to preach what they please, and by comprehending within her pale every shade of religious faith. We had in our eye especially those who, having no faith in the supernatural origin or claims of Christianity, would not object to share the ecclesiastical endowments of the nation with those who have, and whose theory, reduced to its primary elements, is that every one should pay for every one's religious teaching. We stated our willingness to act with these gentlemen so long as there might remain a common ground of action between us—but we intimated that the time must come when our several paths would branch off in opposite directions, and that separation of Church and State could never be reached through the medium of their principles.

Of Mr. Gladstone we had more hope, simply because Mr. Gladstone holds one essential principle which we believe to be indispensable to the ultimate emancipation of Christianity from State patronage and control—namely, that the Church is a divine institution, and that she can only do her work as becomes her when she is independent. He may, for aught we can tell to the contrary, be a High Churchman, and believe in Apostolical succession. We give him in all such matters the same liberty as we ask for ourselves. But granting that he holds these views, we see in them—however we may otherwise object to them—no necessary connection with the principle of an endowed national Church. No one has insisted with more persuasive eloquence than Mr. Gladstone upon the injury which results from dependence upon external aid; no one has described more vividly than he the fruitfulness which comes of self-reliant effort. We know that, as yet, his faith in the affection, the hope, the earnestness, the devotedness of Christian disciples to maintain their own religious institutions, is imperfect. We have admitted that distinct traces of his early training in an opposite school still cling to him—but believing him to be thoroughly conscientious, and by no means illogical, we expect him to work out his way from the premises he already holds to the only practical conclusions which they will fairly admit of, and that the pressure of the times will immensely quicken the process.

After all, however, the question we discussed was, not who shall be the recognised and trusted exponent of Dissenting principles to the Imperial Legislature, but who shall lead the Liberal party. They are very different questions. While Mr. Gladstone is at the head of the Opposition, or is entrusted with the chief conduct of her Majesty's Government, there will, we should hope, be many who will feel it incumbent upon them to press upon him and upon Parliament an ecclesiastical policy in close conformity with the views held by Dissenters, and to push their motions to a division. There will also, we indulge the expectation, be some who are well qualified to do this. But such men, highly valued and trustworthy as they may be to discharge that responsible duty, may be utterly incompetent to secure or take the leadership of the Liberal party. They may lead on their own questions, and in course of time may compel the Minister to follow. But the functions of the commanding officer of whom we were speaking are of a higher, broader, more general kind—demanding a capacity in him who exercises them of winning public confidence, of managing a deliberative assembly, of shaping a country's policy, and of forming, when called upon, an administration. If "A Scoto-Saxon Voluntary," can point out such a man among Dissenters, not only as he would prefer to Mr. Gladstone, but as Parliament and the nation would prefer, to see in the occupation of that high post, by all means let him correct us, and we will gladly stand corrected. But if not, let him refrain from insinuating that those who accept Mr. Gladstone's leadership, are "really willing at the last hour to cower before their oppressors, and accept their condescending patronage and ridiculously call it victory." This kind of rhodomontade shows that he knows very little of the matter upon which he speaks so fiercely and at random.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

THE Blue Book which contains the evidence taken before Mr. Ewart's Committee, and the interesting discussions in the Social Science Congress, are an indubitable sign that the Universities question has entered upon a new stage. In this case, as always, Tory exclusiveness has only hastened the final issue. If Parliament had accepted Mr. Coleridge's Bill a year or two since, the demand for more sweeping measures of University reform, though it would not have been silenced, might have been postponed for a time. The Church might have conceded the claims of Nonconformists, and have still enjoyed for a while its practical monopoly at Oxford and Cambridge. But repeated discussions have revealed anew the shortcomings of these institutions as national seminaries. Commissions of inquiry there have been, and they have extorted certain improvements of management, and the removal of some flagrant abuses. Coerced by Parliament, the University authorities were obliged to open a side door to admit Nonconformists to some of the privileges of these seats of learning. But they vigilantly guarded the chief portals to the University citadel. With traditional fatuity the Tories have ranged themselves on the side of the monopolists, and have for a while succeeded in resisting the pressure from without. It is the old story once again repeated. The party which for ten years refused all reform of Parliament, have been at length landed, they hardly know how, in household suffrage. The same party, having successfully fought for University exclusiveness against the claims of Dissenters, now find themselves confronted by a demand for making Oxford and Cambridge national institutions. Last spring they were warned by Mr. Gladstone of the inevitable result. But his counsel was unheeded. They now have to encounter the sweeping changes which the revelations of Mr. Ewart's Committee must entail, while they have created the instrumentality which will carry them into effect, spite of formidable vested interests.

It will be remembered that last Session Mr. Ewart brought in a Bill for the extension of University education, with a view to throwing open these national institutions to the lower midde and working classes. The measure was referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which had not completed its labours when the Session terminated. But the evidence laid before the Committee is of great value. It embraces an investigation into the comparative advantages of the collegiate system and of residence in lodgings; college and University expenses; the course and objects of studies; and into the tutorial and professorial systems. From the evidence given by eminent members of both Universities we obtain a tolerably accurate idea of their present condition, and the extent to which they subserve their ostensible object. It is a painful picture of the pernicious abuses that spring from the irresponsible administration of endowments. Look at Oxford University as photographed by the masterly hand of Mr. C. S. Roundell, who has so laboriously studied the whole subject, and worked with untiring zeal to promote its efficiency as a national seat of learning. With princely revenues estimated at 220,000*l.* a year, or including college livings at half a million, it provides education for only 1,400 graduates, almost exclusively members of the upper classes and of the Established Church. With a maximum of resources, it produces a minimum of results. It is an aristocratic and clerical monopoly. The colleges are mediæval institutions which absorb the greater part of the revenues for comfortable fellowships enjoyed mainly by clergymen; and so restrictive is the system that even the bad colleges, those which are stagnant and inefficient, and provide inferior tuition, are always filled. The inadequate accommodation, the restricted curriculum of education, and the needless expense, to say nothing of religious tests, keep away the professional and mercantile classes from Oxford. The absence of competition, and the lack of stimulus, have brought about a stagnant state of things. For half the year the colleges are closed, and athletic sports occupy far more of the attention of the undergraduates than their studies—so that Oxford has come to be more of a pleasant lounge for the majority of the young men who are sent there than a training institution for after life.

Those who are best acquainted with the failure of our University system are the most anxious for sweeping reforms. But they are powerless to effect a change. Oxford, for instance, is governed by Convocation, and Convocation is ruled by the non-resident clergy, who are always ready to rush to the rescue whenever abuses are assailed or vested interests threatened. It is impossible that a mediæval institution, which so egregiously fails to accomplish its professed purpose, can long be allowed to remain in its present condition. As Mr. Goldwin Smith says, in the admirable paper read before the Social Science Congress at Belfast, "an institution which is sectional cannot be national, and an institution which is not national cannot educate the nation." Whether the demand for reform take the shape of a protest against religious tests or for University extension, the result will be the same. In order to become national seats of learning, the whole educational machinery of Oxford and Cambridge must be recast, the revenues of the colleges appropriated to University purposes, every ecclesiastical barrier broken down, and facilities afforded for enabling all her Majesty's subjects to avail themselves of the advantages of University education.

THE "UGLY RUSH."

When, some years ago, Mr. Henley seceded from the Derby Cabinet because he dreaded lest the "hard and fast line" of a ten-pound occupation franchise, which was a conspicuous feature of the first Conservative Reform Bill, might at some future day invite an "ugly rush" of the excluded upon an artificial barrier too weak to resist it, he displayed the prescience of a sagacious and the courage of an honest politician. It were well if each one of us, in his individual capacity, would imitate, in the ordering of his own affairs, the prudence and boldness of the retiring Minister. For, the Nemesis which men have most to fear in this world, of the mismanagement, and especially the wilful mismanagement, of what has been committed to them, whether it relates to mind, body, or estate, is one which threatens to overtake them as "an ugly rush," and which will avenge upon them, by a single stroke of retribution, the negligences, the insincerities, the perversities, and the misdoings, of, it may be, a long series of foregoing years. It were well, we repeat, if each of us would be wise and valorous enough to draw off the force of such a contingent accumulation of evil, by an immediate and daily counteraction of it as it arises, and thus prevent its ever assuming an aggregate strength too great to be withstood.

Take physical health as an illustration. How many of us can plead "not guilty" to the charge of inflicting upon the body all sorts of indignities and injustices, in a kind of vague hope that because the appointed and appropriate penalties are not forthwith exacted, or are exacted in a very mitigated and endurable form, we shall hear no more of them? A customary disregard of hygienic laws in our style of living—a daily inattention to the craving of the lungs and the skin, the one for pure air, the other for pure water—frequent irregularity or excess in the use of food, or drink, or both—an immoderate exercise of the brain, particularly if it be in an exclusive direction—little nameless indiscretions of all sorts, not one of which, perhaps, is of much importance considered by itself—all these, even although they may be indulged in year after year without subjecting the bodily health to any appreciable ill consequences, are laying up in store for it a multitude of results which will be sure to make their appearance hereafter in an "ugly rush," before which, it is probable enough, the constitution will be unable to hold its own. Men are perpetually being surprised by sudden outbreaks of disease in their bodily systems, to the materials of which they have been heedlessly making small contributions day by day throughout pretty nearly their whole lifetime. They are not entitled to be astonished when the combined forces of mischief burst in and execute judgment upon them for the neglects and trespasses of foregoing years. There are few amongst them who might not have foreseen, had they chosen to give themselves a moment's reflection, that the day would at last arrive, when all the liberties which they had taken with the laws of health would unite in visiting upon them heavy retribution. Nay, in some cases they do foresee it, but still persist in their course of unwisdom, in the hope that they may succeed in dodging the "ugly rush" whenever it may chance to bear down upon them.

A folly of precisely the same order, is common to men in the conduct of their secular affairs. Things begin to go wrong with them, which it would be easy to set right at the commencement. But they have not the manliness to face the immediate consequences of this misfortune or that indiscretion. They may wish to conceal it from their friends, and, in course of time, to surmount it. They may indulge a shadowy expectation that something, at some time or another, may turn up to rescue them from the inconvenience to which they have been laid, or to which they have laid themselves, open. The comparatively trivial crook in their lot is suffered to remain unstraightened. The untoward circumstance—like a small bit of wire allowed to find its way further and further into the interior of some wheelwork, instead of being set right at the instant—is permitted to work itself into the scheme of daily life. Thenceforth, more time, more ingenuity, more care, are expended in staving off a constantly growing, and an increasingly threatening evil, than would have sufficed, had there been only moral courage to direct them, to put everything "on the square" and to go on pleasantly for the future. Some persons there are whose entire energies are absorbed in attempts to dodge an "ugly rush" which lack of manliness to meet first errors has gradually rendered imminent, and, at some time, certain. All things go awry with them, as all things will go awry whenever follies unrectified culminate into a settled incapacity to control their course; and they bewail their unlucky fate, when they ought rather to condemn their own choice of a tortuous path. It is they who multiply the chances of recovery against themselves. It is not their destiny, but their own determination to substitute dexterity for moral courage, which gradually accumulates against them a crowd of evil chances. They cannot turn this way or that for fear of encountering the result of some former weakness or wrong. They are pretty sure to be unsuccessful in the end, and the longer they have contrived to evade the "ugly rush," the more overwhelming it is when it comes at last. This is, we venture to say, the natural history of many of the commercial breakdowns which have surprised the world.

It is the same with character. Little matters of wrong are neglected, instead of being dragged into the presence of conscience, judged and punished, and so require other wrongs to hide them in obscurity. We are too apt to forget that every evil act of ours permitted to go at large passes over to the adverse side, so far as our moral character is concerned, and that the more numerous they are, the more difficult it becomes to resist the malign influences which they treasure up against us. For a time, perhaps, we may cherish the hope of being strong enough to make head against them, even while we are daily increasing the balance of advantage which they possess against us. But the moment comes when all our reserves of force are exhausted, and we feel ourselves incompetent to gain another inch of ground from the adverse power. Then comes the "ugly rush," which the artificial "hard and fast line" of the unaided will, is utterly unable to withstand. Character, already permeated by corroding agencies, gives way under the sudden pressure, to what extent, and with what accompanying circumstances of suffering and shame, it is seldom left for ourselves to decide.

There would be less misery in the world—nay, that is saying but a small thing—there would be immensely more positive good, if people would but take timely precautions, with regard to all the departments of their being, against becoming exposed at some indefinite but yet inevitable period of their lives, to any sort of "ugly rush." The habit of putting off present evils, in place of fairly meeting them, and, by fairly meeting, subduing, them, and leaving them behind us, is one which we are all tempted more or less to form. We should wonderfully change the complexion of our lives, even in the mere item of enjoyment, would we but steadily deny ourselves the indulgence of such a habit. To clear accounts every day with what is unfriendly to our well-being, is the secret of peace as well as of progress. In many senses besides that which is usually attached to it, the saying of the Master is true, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Whatsoever is not done with then, is thrown over to the morrow, and becomes an additional obstacle to our advance. We put ourselves by our neglect under the necessity of driving before us on every morrow the unsettled and undisposed of misdeeds of the preceding day, and they sadly tend, even when there are not many of them, to embarrass our free progress. But they soon become too numerous for our control. We live in perpetual apprehension of them, lest they should turn and rend us. We are obliged to humour them, until it becomes our miserable lot to regulate our course rather by the necessities they impose upon us than by our own choice and by the laws of the road. Still they increase and grow more formidable as time goes on, and, of course, still we cease more and more entirely to be masters of our own destination. There are few who get to this pass who do not look back with vain regrets and deep self-condemnation upon that laxity which, in earlier and smoother times, declined to deal with the day's evil, when it was but the evil of a day, and when it might, without much effort, have been extinguished. The want of courage which they exhibited then, betrayed them into incalculable misery; and, unless they set matters straight whilst yet they could, their after lives have been little else than a reiterated and painful effort to evade a clearly-foreseen and much-dreaded "ugly rush."

Representatives of the Working Classes.—It is understood that the Reform League and the Working Men's Society are determined to make an effort to get some of their friends into Parliament for the metropolitan boroughs at the next general election. There seems to be no doubt that the advanced reformers in Lambeth will support Mr. Beales; and Mr. George Potter is said to be making some way amongst the working classes of Marylebone with a view to the representation of that borough. Mr. Baxter Langley will go to Greenwich; Mr. Bradlaugh, it is said, to the Tower Hamlets; Mr. Perfitt, who unsuccessfully contested Finsbury some time ago, is said to be willing to stand again; and Colonel Dickson is spoken of for Westminster.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The official and semi-official papers have been very chary in noticing Count Bismarck's recent circular. The other journals comment upon it in very animated terms, and consider it to be an act of provocation to France. The *Temps* talks of M. de Bismarck's haughty irony. "M. de Bismarck," it says, "makes game of our Government, and does not take the trouble to conceal it. In substance the circular is equivalent to the denunciation of the Treaty of Prague." The *Presse* calls it an "impertinent circular." *Figaro* says it is assured, and easily believes, that the circular was very coldly received by the French Government. In conversations it is called insolent and *grossier*, and spoken of with considerable irritation. M. de Girardin says, in the *Liberté*, that if France were to be polled at this moment, under the sensation produced by M. de Bismarck's circular, he does not doubt that the sentence would be war. He is, however, decidedly for resisting the excitations of the war journals, and he notices what is palpable to those familiar with the Paris press—that the journals under the immediate influence of Ministers are "ordered to be silent." The *France*, commenting upon the circular of Count Bismarck, says:—"It is not France who provokes the national susceptibility of Germany: it is Prussia who provokes the susceptibilities of France. Prussia's policy is irritating. In this she is wrong. The French people are not over-exacting towards their vanquished enemies, and they do not like any other nation to be over-exacting towards them, especially when it has had neither the opportunity nor the honour of vanquishing them."

It is said that the French Government has not had diplomatic cognisance of this document, it having been addressed only to four Prussian Legations, those at Stuttgart, Munich, Carlsruhe, and Darmstadt. M. Rouher himself is reported to have only known of the circular from a newspaper, and to have at once telegraphed the contents to the Emperor at Biarritz, in a despatch containing 1,752 words.

M. Schneider, the President of the Corps Législatif, has made a speech at the opening of the railway between Chagny and Nevers, which is certainly warlike in tone. France, he avers, confides in her own strength; but he warns those who might even think of attacking her legitimate susceptibilities of the danger they are incurring. The speech derives additional significance from its publication in the evening *Moniteur*. The *Patrie*, in answer to the taunts which its silence has provoked, writes in pretty much the same strain.

Great discontent prevails among the workmen of Paris on account of the dearness of bread. A day or two ago placards were found on several houses in the Faubourg St. Antoine with the following threatening inscription: "Le pain à douze sous ou le plomb." Similar placards were torn down by the police in the Faubourg du Temple. The price of bread in Paris is now twenty-one sous for two kilogrammes, which is equivalent to about 9½d. the four-pound loaf.

There are some unpleasant reports in the French papers. The prefects have sent a circular dated Sept. 10 to all the sub-prefects and mayors, stating that the troops in the various garrisons of France are about to practise the manœuvres of an army in actual warfare—marches, countermarches, sieges, surprises, &c., and that orders must be given to throw no obstacles in their way when they appear unexpectedly in towns and villages. It is also stated that measures have been taken by the Minister of War to enable staff and other officers who are only mounted in time of war to provide themselves with horses.

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck has just published a most important circular letter on the Salzburg interview, which has already given great offence in France. It is dated Sept. 7. After referring to the "explanations" given of that interview, which he politely intimates did not come before they were needed, he expresses his great satisfaction in learning that the visit was one of condolence, and "due to a sentiment that we honour." Indeed, he rejoices the more in this news, because "the reception those [threatening] statements and assumptions encountered throughout the whole of Germany has shown anew how little the German national feeling can endure the idea that the development of the affairs of the German nation should be placed under the guardianship of foreign intervention, or of seeing them guided by other considerations than those the national interests of Germany demand." Count Bismarck had from the first, he says, sought, instead of precipitating the national movement, rather to appease excitement. And he hopes to succeed, "if foreign Powers will avoid with equal care everything which can lead the German people to believe that its national development is the subject of foreign combinations," which would immediately rouse its sense of dignity and independence. Further, Count Bismarck asserts explicitly that he shall do everything in his power to *meet* the South German States, so far as they spontaneously wish "to consolidate the national relations between the North and South of Germany," though he has not brought, and does not intend to bring, any pressure to bear, to attract the South to the North.

Four bills have been submitted to the North German Parliament referring to the budget of the Confederation, the abolition of the passport system, the postal administration, and the salt tax. The budget proposes an expenditure of about 10,823,000*l.*, of which 10,350,000*l.* is called ordinary, and 473,000*l.*

extraordinary expenditure. The total revenue is 7,848,000*l.*, and consequently the deficit is 2,975,000*l.* To make up this deficit, Prussia contributes 2,531,000*l.*; Saxony, 231,000*l.*; and the other States, 213,000*l.* The expenditure is of course chiefly military. About ten millions sterling is set apart for the army, and about 750,000*l.* for the navy.

At the beginning of next month the provinces recently annexed to Prussia, viz., Hanover, Nassau, Electoral Hesse, and Schleswig-Holstein, which have hitherto been subjected to an exceptional *régime*, will commence participation in the constitutional life of the other provinces of the kingdom, and before the end of the month they will elect eighty deputies to the Berlin Chamber.

The King of Prussia has been visiting the Grand Duke of Hesse at Darmstadt, and has since left for Baden. He reviewed the Baden troops at Carlsruhe, and was received with great enthusiasm. In a few days he will proceed to Mainau, at Lake Constance, where he will have an interview with the King of Bavaria. Next month he will visit the Principalities of Hohenzollern, where he will meet with the King of Wurtemburg, thus visiting in successions the sovereigns of the Southern German States.

The address presented on Wednesday to the Reichstag at Berlin by the party of National Liberals congratulates the King on the success of his national policy. It says:—

The union of Northern Germany increases our obligations towards the entire nation. The work will not be completed until its members, still separated, shall be united to us by one single constitution. The re-establishment of the Zollverein draws us nearer to the end, so ardently desired. Confiding in the patriotism of the Germans who are beyond the Main, in the irresistible force of the sentiments of national solidarity, and in the good understanding upon the relations of moral and material interests, we look forward securely to the future. We do not fear that other nations, already enjoying unity, wish to deny to us our right to national union. The experience of the past has taught them to respect the same right for all, and to seek for the real welfare of a nation in the prosperity of others. The German nation desires only to regulate freely and independently its own concerns, and it is determined to carry out this indisputable right under all circumstances. Economy, the equitable readjustment of burdens, the common law, and economical and industrial freedom, must be the basis of the edifice raised under the superintendence of the House of Hohenzollern.

The Prussian Chambers have since been dissolved.

The following is an extract from a Berlin letter:—

The military preparations of France, the haste and comprehensiveness with which they are carried on, are being attentively watched by military and political people here. What pleases them least is the purchase of enormous quantities of corn in Austria, Italy, and the East, destined, it seems, for the provisioning of fortresses. The construction, too, of twelve river steamers, which can be taken to pieces, is an ugly symptom. They were built by Messrs. Claparede and Camartin, and it is thought will be shortly conveyed to Strasburg. Prussia—not to be idle on her part—has rejected the grenade rifle of Herr Von Dreyse, but approves the principle on which it is based, and continues experiments. Another novelty in the same line is the casting of iron blocks for the protection of redoubts. They are manufactured by Messrs. Grusau, at Buckau, near Magdeberg, and, like the plates produced by the same firm, enjoy a reputation for solidity superior to anything of the kind turned out in either England or France. The Prussian Government have also ordered a number of railway carriages for the transport of the sick and wounded.

The treaty between the Prussian Crown and the Duke of Nassau for settling the latter's claims has been definitely concluded. The Duke is to receive a sum of money in Prussian stock, and several castles in Nassau. All the Nassau domains remain, however, in Prussia's possession. The negotiations with King George of Hanover have likewise been concluded. King George will also obtain a sum of money, but none of the Hanoverian domains.

Brunswick has concluded a military convention with Prussia, and the two Mecklenburgs are negotiating for the like. If completed, the whole of the North German troops will be placed under the immediate command of Prussia, the minor Sovereigns resigning even the small share in the direction of military matters the Federal Constitution left them.

AUSTRIA.

Baron von Beust has gone to Laubegast, in Saxony, for a short holiday, and was received at Dresden *en route* by the French and Austrian diplomatic representatives, and subsequently by the King and Crown Prince. In his speech at Reichenberg, referring to the internal affairs of the empire, he asserted the necessity of maintaining the German element in Austria, and expressed a hope that the nationalities composing the Austrian Empire would become reconciled with one another. He blamed the encouragement given by Russia to the Czech national party, and, in conclusion, exhorted his hearers to lay aside their pessimism, and to hope for a happy future for Austria.

The bill prepared by the constitutional sub-committee of the Austrian Reichsrath on the general laws of the people of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Galicia, Austria Proper, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, &c., otherwise called the Cisleithan territories, has been published. Article 13 leaves the enjoyment of civil rights independent of religious creed, and it stipulates very clearly that no one shall be compelled to take part in a *fête* or a religious ceremony. Article 15 says:—"The members of a Church not legally recognised have the right to exercise their worship in common in houses." Article 18 declares:—"Every citizen has the right freely to express his opinion by speech, writing, and design. The press is not to be subject to censure; it is no longer to be fettered by a system of concession or by administrative or postal prohibitions." Article 16 is a blow at the Concordat in one of its leading stipulations. "Science and teaching are free. Every citizen having presented legal proofs of capacity has the right to found schools and to engage in instruction. Home instruction is free from any restrictions."

The Austrian and Hungarian delegates have agreed to accept the principle laid down in the Government proposals for a financial arrangement between the two countries, with the reservation that regard shall be shown for the rights of the State creditors. The State debt is to be unified forthwith, instead of in the ensuing year, as at first intended. The amount which Hungary will contribute towards the payment of the interest on the public debt will be 33,250,000 florins.

M. Kossuth has addressed another letter to the Hungarians, which is hostile to the Hungarian Ministers and to the Emperor.

The Hungarian papers insist on the necessity of the secularisation of the Church property.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath, on the new penal law, have agreed to the clauses for the abolition of corporal punishment and the use of irons. The House also adopted a clause determining that henceforth the judges shall have the power to substitute the sentence of imprisonment for life for that of capital punishment.

ITALY.

It is said that Garibaldi has sent an order to the men who have recently entered the Papal States to rise in insurrection on the 28th Sept.

Garibaldi arrived at Arezzo on Sunday evening, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He made a speech, in which he said:—"Italy cannot disregard the appeal of the Romans."

A letter from Orvieto to the *Nazione* says that numbers of young men publicly cross the frontier into the Roman States every day, and that the Italian Government cannot stop them. A hundred thousand men would not suffice to maintain the cordon which 40,000 are attempting to do.

The Italian Government has made public the following declaration:—

The Ministry has carefully watched up to the present the great agitation which, under the glorious name of Rome, is trying to force the country to violate international stipulations consecrated by the vote of the Parliament and the honour of the nation. The Ministry regretted the injury which such agitation would do to the tranquillity of the State, the public credit, and those financial operations on which depend the well-being and fortune of the country. Up to the present the Ministry have respected the rights of all citizens, but now that, contrary to those rights, certain persons would proceed to threats, the Ministry feel it their duty to preserve inviolate the public confidence and the sovereignty of the law. The Government will remain faithful to and thoroughly carry out the declarations laid before and accepted by Parliament. In a free State no citizen can rise above the law or substitute himself in the place of the high powers of the nation, and thus disturb by violent means the organisation of the country, and lead her into the gravest complications.

The Ministry has confidence in the wisdom and love of country of the Italians, but if any one should fail in loyalty towards those national stipulations, and should attempt to violate that frontier of which we have passed our word, the Ministry will not permit such an act in any way, and will place on those persons contravening this order the responsibility of whatever acts they may provoke.

Advices from Rome announce that the Roman Roman police are making many arrests. The greater part of the Pontifical troops, with the exception of the garrisons of Viterbo and Civita Vecchia, are concentrated at Rome.

At a Consistory held on Friday, a speech was delivered by the Pope. His Holiness solemnly condemned the recent decree of the Italian Government for consummating the sacrilege of the usurpation of the ecclesiastical property. He declared the decree to be null and void, and confirmed the censures already launched against the usurpers. He then proceeded to point out the calumnies contained in a pamphlet recently published in Paris, entitled, "The Roman Court and the Emperor Maximilian."

A letter in the *Gazette du Midi* says:—"It is very certain that the house of B—— and Co., bankers, at Milan, have recently paid several millions to leaders of the party of action on the part of M. de Bismarck. You may take this news as positive and indubitable."

Garibaldi has addressed a letter to the Italian journals ridiculing the report that he fled from Geneva. He had said before going to all his friends that he would have to leave at the time he did leave, and that there was no secresy whatever in the act of his departure. As to the congress, there were differences of opinion, no doubt, and this is not to be wondered at considering the police-agents who were there with the object of causing a disturbance. But it was no *fiasco*; on the contrary a great good was done to humanity.

AMERICA.

The submarine cable has already announced that President Johnson has issued an amnesty. That proclamation has now come to hand. It begins by reciting the previous proclamation of amnesty, which it will be remembered excepted fourteen classes of Confederates from the benefit of the pardon it extended, and also by stating that there no longer exists any armed rebellion in the South, nor is there any reason to apprehend a renewal of rebellion, that large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the *habeas corpus* are dangerous to public liberty, and most expensive evils in time of peace; and that a retaliatory or vindictive policy will only tend to hinder reconstruction and seriously embarrass individual industry. After making these attacks upon the policy of Congress in his preamble, the President goes on to declare in the body of the proclamation that a full pardon is extended to all Confederates excepting only the following:—The President, Vice-President, heads of departments, and foreign agents of the Confederacy; its military officers above the rank of brigadier-general, and its naval officers of higher grade than captain; the governors of the several States forming the Confederacy; all persons who in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war persons captured from the United States; all persons who, at the time they may seek the benefit of this amnesty, are in civil, military, or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail either before or after conviction; and all persons either directly or indirectly connected with the assassination of President Lincoln. It will be seen that this amnesty is very sweeping, reducing the unpardoned Confederates to very small numbers, and as the President seeks to remove every disqualification from these newly pardoned persons, the conflict that will arise with Congress, which has placed them under severe disqualification, is apparent.

Wendell Phillips, writing to the New York journals, expresses his opinion that the amnesty is treasonable and rebellious, and says that when Congress reassembles the President will be impeached.

The Fenian Congress at Cleveland had adjourned. A union with Stephens's party was perfected, and Roberts has been re-elected President.

The City Council of Washington has invited General Sheridan, recently removed from command at New Orleans, to visit and receive the hospitalities of that city. A petition to Congress to reinstate Sheridan is being largely signed in Louisiana and Texas.

One of the last official acts of General Sickles was to name a well-known negro, Beverley Nash, to be a police-magistrate in Columbia, South Carolina.

Santa Anna's son was organising an expedition at Havannah to invade Mexico for the pnrpose of liberating his father, who was still imprisoned. All generals condemned at Queretaro had been pardoned. Juarez had asked the Mexicans to hold the election for President.

Further diplomatic correspondence has been published relative to the Alabama claims. Lord Stanley, it appears, consents to arbitration on condition that two distinct tribunals are established—one to consider the Alabama claims, and the other to deal with the general claims on both sides. Mr. Seward dissents from the proposition to create two distinct courts of arbitration. He thinks that one tribunal should be clothed with full powers to adjudicate on all matters in dispute between the two countries. On August 27 Mr. Seward transmitted to Mr. Adams an abstract of all claims for depredations by privateers during the rebellion, and instructed him to call Lord Stanley's attention to the subject in a respectful but earnest manner, and inform him that the President considered a settlement of those claims necessary to the restoration of entirely friendly relations between the two countries. The Federal Government, in the same connection, would willingly consider any claims from British subjects. Mr. Seward claims that the aggressions on American commerce during the rebellion were directly caused by Great Britain granting to the rebels belligerent rights. He cites the prompt measures taken by the Federal Government against the Fenian raiders as evidence of the good faith of the United States towards Great Britain, and expresses his belief that the adjustment of these claims is absolutely necessary for the restoration of good feeling.

The Secretary of the Navy and the acting Attorney-General had issued circulars transmitting to the officers in their departments Mr. Johnson's amnesty proclamation, with orders to conform to its requirements.

General Canby had issued an order requiring all returned rebels in his district, who voluntarily exiled themselves after the war, to render their paroles.

AUSTRALIA.

The House of Representatives and Legislative Council of Victoria are again in collision. A despatch from Melbourne, dated Aug. 27, says:—"The Appropriation Bill has been rejected by the Legislative Council on the ground of its containing a vote of 29,000*l.* to Lady Darling. The Ministry immediately resigned. Mr. Fellows and Mr. Fraser, members of the Opposition in Council, were successively sent for by the Governor, but neither was able to form a Government. The mail leaves us in great excitement. Many meetings are being held, and many more advertised, condemning the proceedings of the Legislative Council."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," is gone back to New Britain, Ct., his native place, to live.

Mr. Edmund Quincy has completed the memoirs of Josiah Quincy, his father, which will soon be published.

The French Government are said to be dissatisfied with the Chassepôt rifle, about the merits of which we have heard so much, and are on the look-out for a better breech-loader.

The *New York Tribune* states that Mr. Dickens will give his readings in Boston the first two weeks in December. In this period he will appear six, and perhaps eight evenings. He leaves England in October.

The Superintendent of Education in South Carolina estimates that there are 25,000 blacks, men and women, in that State, able to read a newspaper with a good understanding of the contents, who two years ago did not understand the alphabet.

A grim historical character has just shuffled off the mortal coil in France—none other than the executioner who "assisted" at those bloody orgies in which, as Burke said, the French Revolution, like Saturn, devoured its own offspring. First the Girondists, then Danton, and lastly Robespierre, were among his victims. He was in his eighty-ninth yea r when he died.

ALLEGED CURE FOR CHOLERA.—Dr. Berryer, son of the distinguished French advocate, has been some time in Naples, and has been making experiments in a hydropathic institution. The results are, according to him, that inhalation of "acido-fenico," diluted in twenty parts of water at forty-one degrees of centigrade, is a sure preventive of, and cure for cholera. The Sanitary Commission at Naples is testing the value of the specific.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AT BIARRITZ.—A private letter from Biarritz says:—"The Imperial family are more easy of access at their favourite watering-place than at any other residence. The Empress arrives at Port Vieux as early as ten o'clock every morning, where she awaits the Emperor, who usually makes his appearance in an hour, when they start together for a walk on the cliffs. They may be met every afternoon, at four o'clock, near the band, where they speak to every one who has been presented to them, and familiarly with any of the families of the neighbourhood who may be present. The Empress is always distinguished by the simplicity of her attire."

THE SUEZ CANAL.—Among the many great engineering works of the present day, the Suez Canal unquestionably holds the first place. The railways we have constructed over mountains, and the bridges over straits of the sea and immense rivers, have been justly regarded as triumphs of skill; but none of them approach in greatness of conception and difficulty of execution the work of cutting through an isthmus to join two oceans. The best tribute to the greatness of the experiment is the continued opposition which M. Lesseps received from engineers of the eminence of Robert Stephenson, and from politicians so eminent as Lord Palmerston. The scheme, which was pronounced to be impracticable, is now so near full realisation that barges with merchandise already make their way from sea to sea, and the completion of the canal for the largest ships is a mere question of months.—*Star*.

FRACAS AT HOMBURG.—An affray between Mr. H. Labouchere and a self-styled Baron Farina has been exciting considerable interest at Homburg. The affair seems to have arisen in this way. Mr. Labouchere having observed some ladies of his acquaintance in the company of Farina, intimated to one of them that he was not a person with whom they could associate without compromising themselves. This lady warned one of her young friends, to whom Farina was paying particular attention, against the dangerous charmer, and she at once communicated the warning she had received as well as the name of her adviser to Farina himself—hence the collision between Farina and Mr. Labouchere. In a letter to the *Europe* Farina insists that he "thrashed" Mr. Labouchere to his heart's content, and threatens him with another flogging for having said that he was "*soutenu par des femmes*." Mr. Labouchere replies that Farina is an untruthful scamp, which view appears to be generally adopted at Homburg. The Italian "baron" has left that watering-place, and several independent witnesses have come forward to testify that he did not assault Mr. Labouchere, who in a letter to the *Times* maintains that he will undertake to prove that Farina provides for his expenses by means of a vile and dishonourable nature.

THE NEW REGIME IN JAMAICA.—Sir J. P. Grant, the Governor of Jamaica, has published a very masterly minute in answer to some remonstrances he has received from the parishes of St. Ann's and Trelawny against his new taxes. He shows that he did not put on new taxes without a great and successful effort to save as much as possible by reductions of expenditure, that he has effected net reductions to the amount of 26,000*l*. a year, no less than ten per cent. on the total expenditure of the colony (as though our expenditure had been reduced by six millions and a half), and that his new expenditure, namely, on an efficient police, and on district courts of justice, will not, when fully carried out, much exceed his savings. Indeed, he does not doubt that by further reductions, he shall soon have more than covered his fresh and most needful expenditure on an efficient police and summary courts of justice. But, even so, the new taxes are needed to balance the accumulating deficits of many years back, of which he gives a most portentous list. Since 1861-62 the debt appears to have increased by 230,000*l*., or about 46,000*l*. a year. Sir J. P. Grant shows how utterly useless was the old police, how efficient the new, and how cheerfully the black population pay the new taxes. The memorialists of St. Ann's and Trelawny will scarcely trouble the Governor again with their wonderfully incorrect facts. The minute is a remarkable record of the incapacity of the past Government and its present vigour.

THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY SYSTEM.—The British consul at Konigsberg, Mr. Hertslet, in a report lately published, calls attention to a feature of the Prussian military system, which we always felt was too much overlooked in the admiration excited by the brilliant success in the war with Austria. Mr. Hertslet says although the Prussian system of general and universal military liability may be an excellent one to repel foreign aggression, or for a short and victorious campaign, for misfortunes or prolonged warfare it is difficult to imagine any which could so soon and so radically ruin a country. He adds:—"I am not able to offer any remark upon it in a military point of view, but in a commercial sense, from what I have seen, I cannot imagine anything which must so completely eat up and destroy a country in case of any protracted hostilities. Merchants, farmers, artificers, workmen, clerks—all were in the army, and the effects which must have ensued in case of reverses would be a picture which man cannot draw." If the war had been protracted, even though victorious, the condition of Prussia would have been deplorable beyond description. The war with Austria was exceedingly unpopular at the opening of the campaign, and it was only the marvellous succession of brilliant victories that saved it from continued execration. These and other considerations, it is believed in well-informed quarters, must make the Prussian Government anxious to avoid war, and thus go a long way towards securing the peace of Europe for some time to come.

CHOLERA DISTURBANCES IN NAPLES.—In the Neapolitan provinces tumults and barbarities, so frequently before alluded to, and which have their origin in the dread of poison, are on the increase. At Amalfi, and in the provinces of Avellino and Potenza, serious tumults have broken out. At Tolve, in the province of Potenza, a most deplorable tragedy has lately been enacted. After the cholera had broken out in the place, a rumour somehow got abroad accusing a man named Antonio Savellino as the cause of promulgating the disease. An armed and furious band of individuals intent on vengeance marched to the unfortunate man's house, which they broke into, when during their search (on the scent after poison, which they supposed to be hidden somewhere out of sight) they by mishap placed their hands on a pot of paste, which Savellino had prepared for the destruction of rats. "Here is the poison! We have it! We have found it! There cannot any longer be a doubt of it!" yelled frantically the human fiends who had just then caught sight of the paste-pot. Some portion of its contents was in an instant given to a dog, who naturally soon after died from the effects of the poison. This was the signal for the immediate massacre of three unfortunate creatures—Savellino, and two of his companions, chance visitors who happened to be with him at the time, who, as well as himself, were forthwith fiercely butchered by the crowd, the latter as the supposed accomplices to the "poisoning infamy" of which Sabellino was accused. The few carabineers stationed within the town were unable to make head against the maddened and indignant crowd, who, after this fearful deed had been enacted, declared their intention of ruling by mob law "for a week." During the confusion and agitation incident upon such an event troops arrived from Potenza. But the city gates had been closed, and the angry populace were preparing to fire through the loopholes in the wall on the troops, when a spirited young officer (Captain Juelfi, of the Royal Carabineers), espying a bye-road into the town, rode in at full gallop, and brought himself up alone right on the rear of the mob. Taken thus suddenly by surprise, admiration at this single man's bravery burst at once from the crowd, who cheered him, uttering the cry of "Viva Vittorio Emanuele!" and afterwards dispersed, thus making an end to the tumult. The next day several officers of justice came over from Potenza, and made thirty-nine arrests amongst the principal and most daring of the rioters. At Leone, in the province of Avellino, the people, under the supposition that a certain fountain had been poisoned, tumultuously insisted on a public analysis of its waters.

THE WELSH COLONY IN PATAGONIA.—The official correspondence respecting the establishment of a Welsh colony on the river Chupat, in Patagonia, was issued on Wednesday. In a letter from Mr. George Buckley Mathew to Lord Stanley, dated Buenos Ayres, January 10, 1867, that gentleman says he has had cause to believe that the ulterior prospects of the colonists are not of a favourable nature, and he has been informed that the Government entertained the idea of removing them from their present locality, and of offering them the choice of lands near the settlement of Patagonia, or in the province of Santa Fé; adding that the reported failure of the harvest and the unwillingness of the Government to make any further pecuniary advances appeared to have led to that decision. In a subsequent letter, dated Buenos Ayres, March 10, Mr. Mathew says that the statement relative to the Welsh colony in his despatch of January 10th was at least premature, and adds that the Government had, on consideration, suspended their decision for the withdrawal of the Welsh colony from the Chupat. In the same letter, after referring to a report of a further large contemplated emigration from North Wales, he says:—"After conversing with several of the colonists, I am forced to the conclusion that the climate or the soil is unsuited to the production of crops affording support to a population, and I regret that the proposals of Governor Orono for the transfer of the colony to more fertile lands in Santa Fé have not been accepted." The last letter is dated June 12, and the following is an extract from it:—"There is but little in the President's message calling for especial notice on my part, excepting perhaps the intimation that the Government are prepared to continue to the Welsh colonists on the Chupat the subsidy they have hitherto received for one year longer, during which period the Government will come to a decision with regard to their future."

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.—Number of patients for the week ending September 21, 1,003, of which 325 were new cases.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The Social Science Congress commenced its sittings at Belfast on Wednesday. The proceedings were formally opened by the meeting of the General Council in the Queen's College, the president, Lord Dufferin, in the chair. Mr. HASTINGS, the secretary, read the report of the Council, which commenced with an expression of regret that the increasing age and infirmities of Lord Brougham deprived them for the first time of the great advantage of hearing him. The report then enumerated the various practical matters in which the society had been engaged since the last meeting. Responding to the eloquent appeal of Mr. Dudley Field upon that occasion, a committee had been appointed to prepare an international code, and considerable progress had been made in drawing the outlines. The committee repeat a suggestion which they made last year with a view to meet an objection against a system of extradition for non-political offences,—namely, that unless the person delivered up were tried in his own country within a certain time he should be reclaimed by the country which had surrendered him. They refer in terms of satisfaction to the regulations recently issued from the Colonial Office to prevent evils arising from an arbitrary exercise by Governors of such powers as was resorted to in Jamaica. They also notice the institution of a Royal Commission to prepare a digest of the law of England, in compliance with their memorial to the Government. They refer to the withdrawal of the Bankruptcy Bill, and express satisfaction that an opportunity is afforded for re-opening the discussion upon it. An Act to enable witnesses to be called for the defence of unfriended prisoners is approvingly mentioned. Another useful measure which they succeeded in obtaining was the reform of the convict system. The Irish system had been at length introduced into England, and the whole of the United Kingdom now enjoys the advantage of a convict treatment based on enlightened principles, and carried out with an equal regard to penal justice and the improvement of the criminal. But even the best system for the treatment of criminals is of less importance than the primary prevention of crime. The Reformatory School, wherever fairly tried, has been a great success in cutting off the supply of adult criminals. Industrial schools, which are intended, by applying a similar treatment to slighter offences and still younger offenders, to diminish the stream still nearer its source, are not yet so efficient or numerous as they might be. But the grand remedy lies in the ragged-school, which cuts up the evil at its root, by reclaiming the class from which young thieves and vagrants are bred.

After the adoption of the report, a committee was appointed to discuss any and what measures might be taken relative to the present condition of the licensing laws. In the evening the general meeting of the Congress was held at the Ulster Hall, which is a spacious building, affording ample accommodation for such an assembly. Letters of apology were read from Earl Russell and others who were unable to attend.

Lord DUFFERIN, the President of the Congress, delivered an inaugural address, in which he defined social science to be an inquiry into the highest amount of physical and moral well-being to which man can attain. He pointed out the difference which exists between Ireland and the other parts of the United Kingdom, in having but few manufactures, and being inhabited by two distinct races, irreconcilably differing in religion. He referred to the circumstances under which Protestantism had been introduced into Ireland as not being calculated to conciliate the intelligence or sympathy of her people, and, followed as it was by penal laws, the people had transferred to their Church and priesthood the loyalty which, under happier circumstances, would have been given to their Sovereign. The clergy wielded extraordinary influence, not merely as spiritual guides, but as political leaders. He did not say this was a desirable state of things, but Protestants were affected by analogous influences. He referred to sectarian feuds, by which valuable lives were lost every year. That such outrages were possible he thought was an intolerable scandal, and he commended the determination of Government to abolish the occasions which gave rise to them. The most unmistakeable impartiality should characterise the interference of Government. Orange must not be proscribed in Belfast while green was displayed in Dublin. Alluding to Fenianism, he said it was not the offspring of a state of things which agitation professes to remedy, but of agitation itself. He reviewed the education controversy, and advocated a system of intermediate education between National Schools and Queen's Colleges; repudiated all responsibility for the conduct of the late Government as to the grant of a supplemental charter; and said he was disposed to retain the mixed system, but to respect the scruples of those who desired a charter for the Catholic University. He strongly condemned the land schemes, and pointed out the injurious effects which agitation already had in inducing English mortgagees to call in loans, and in preventing even Irish capitalists from investing in land. Compulsory leasing, he said, would perpetuate evils, and be a breach of centract, as one-third of the soil had been sold under Parliamentary grants. He showed that the number of holdings had increased, and that emigration was confined to labourers, tradesmen, and younger sons. He noticed the Irish Church question in the following remarks:—

It would be out of the question for me to enter, on such an occasion as the present, into the question of the Irish Church, but for anyone professing to treat of the social condition of Ireland to ignore the subject alto-

gether would evince a somewhat paltry timidity. A few words will suffice for all that I have to say upon the subject. In the first place, I think everyone will admit that public opinion is rapidly ripening to a conviction that some extensive change is necessary, and that a reformed Parliament will be very likely to deal at once with the subject. If this is so, it becomes important that we should have made up our minds as to the nature of the new arrangement we should prefer. This is all the more desirable, as I believe the Imperial Parliament, no matter what its own predilections might be, would be very much disposed to listen to the wishes of this country on such a subject, if we could only arrive at a unanimous decision. I take it for granted that we are all agreed that the one indisputable principle which is to regulate any future ecclesiastical settlement in Ireland is the placing of the three great denominations on a footing of perfect equality. This can only be done in two ways—viz., either by establishing and endowing each of the three Churches, or by disestablishing the Episcopal Church, and depriving her of so much of her revenues as it may appear the nation is competent to resume. I am aware that many persons of great authority would deny the power of the State to touch the possessions of the Church; but this argument cannot be consistently maintained by Protestants. The results of the Reformation in England are a proof to the contrary, and the Episcopal Church of Ireland is herself a witness of the power exercised by the State to transfer ecclesiastical property from one owner to another; nor do I consider that Dr. Lee's interesting exposition of the continuity of Protestant episcopal succession at all affects the argument. No antiquarian ingenuity will be able to convince any undiseased mind that the legitimate successors and representatives of the Irish Catholic community in the reign of Queen Mary are any other than the Catholic clergy and people of Ireland in the reign of Queen Victoria. Referring, then, to the two alternatives I have already noted, I confess that, to my humble judgment, the first seems the most desirable—viz., the elevation to an equality of pecuniary emolument and of political and social dignity of the clergy of the three denominations. What chance there may be of effecting an ecclesiastical settlement on this basis I know not. It is said that such a solution is not likely to meet with the approbation of those who will have to pronounce on the point on behalf of the Catholic Church, and we must not conceal from ourselves that the tide of liberal opinion in England is setting strongly towards the voluntary principle. Nevertheless, as I said before, the question is one so entirely affecting the welfare of this country, and so distinct from Imperial interests, that if Irish opinion were united on the point I do not think that the advocates of the voluntary system in England would feel themselves authorised to overrule the national will. If, on the other hand, we disagree upon this point, then the other alternative, the disestablishment and disendowment of the Episcopal Church, must at all hazards be resorted to, nor as far as the temporal and spiritual interests of that community are concerned need very disadvantageous results be apprehended. It is not to be believed that any decrease of piety or attachment to principles will ensue, and inasmuch as a considerable proportion of the landed property of this country is possessed by members of her communion, it may be confidently expected that provision for her new necessities will be forthcoming. When either of the foregoing consummations is effected, but not till then, will the United Kingdom be free from one of the greatest blots that ever sullied the constitution of a free people, or Ireland be relieved from an anomaly which every Roman Catholic in the country must justly regard as a present injustice, and a monument of former tyranny.

His lordship, in conclusion, referred to the condition of the tenant farmers of Ireland, and merely expressed the opinions contained in his lordship's letters to the *Times* some time since.

[Sir Thomas Bateson has written to the secretary of the Social Science Congress desiring his name to be erased from the list of vice-presidents, on account of Lord Dufferin's observations on the Irish Church.]

On Thursday Mr. Justice O'HAGAN, president of the section of Jurisprudence, delivered an eloquent and learned address on "Jurisprudence, and the amendment of the law," in the Elmwood Presbyterian Church, to a crowded audience. In the meetings of the same section various papers were read. In the Education section there was an interesting discussion on this question—"What is the best method for educating the idiotic and imbecile? and ought the State to subsidize educational establishments for such persons?" The majority of the speakers took the affirmative view, and laid great stress on the disgraceful condition of pauper children in Ireland. Dr. LANKESTER, coroner for Middlesex, presided in the Health department. The especial question for discussion was—"What measures are necessary to secure efficiency and uniformity in the working of the Sanitary Laws throughout the kingdom?" Mr. W. H. MICHAEL read a paper on the subject. Mr. CAULFIELD and Mr. ELLIOTT also read papers on the same subject, and a discussion of some length ensued. In the section of Economy and Trade various practical questions were discussed—such as the extension of flax cultivation, and the manufacture of beet-root sugar. Also the development of manufactures in Ireland. Mr. ARTHUR CLEARY, barrister-at-law, read a paper on the organisation of industry with a view to cheap production. He advocated as most suitable under the present circumstances, the co-operation of capital and labour on equal terms, on the basis of an equitable distribution of property, after certain definite proportions, with a superadded contract insuring the workmen minimum wages. A lengthened discussion took place on the several papers.

THE LAND QUESTION.

In the section of Economy and Trade, there has been an animated discussion on the relations of landlord and tenant. Mr. W. AUDAIR, of Belfast, opened the debate with a paper on "Land and Labour in Ireland." He noticed the fact that in Ireland cultivation, owing to the absence of capital and skill, is in a very primitive condition. It was questionable if small farmers, as a class, could expend science on their farms, and the smallness of holdings rendered it difficult for the landlords to make improvements. He thought the cost of drainage improvements should be borne by the freehold, but that to allow tenants to make cumbrous and expensive buildings without the consent of the owner would not be fair either to the inheritance or to future tenants. Mr. WILLIAM MALCOLMSON, of Portlaw, county Waterford, read another paper on this subject. It embodied the views which he lately expressed before a committee of the House of Lords, that until compensation for the improvements by the tenant were legalised they would not have that general improvement in the agriculture of the country which was desirable. Mr. LUKE CHRISTIE followed with a paper referring to the waste lands, and advocating the adoption of a system of husbandry and legislative security of tenure. Mr. JOHN FISHER, of Waterford, took a similar view, and defended the system of small holdings and deprecated the drain of the population. Mr. MYLES O'REILLY, M.P., and Mr. S. M. GREER, barrister, concurred in the recommendation of Mr. Malcolmson. Mr. WYNNE disputed statements made by previous speakers as to the better condition of tenants in Belgium and Germany. He said that the longest lease in Belgium was nine years, and in the northern part of Germany the tenants were generally in a state of grinding poverty. Lord DUFFERIN canvassed the soundness of the theories which had been advanced, and added that he believed experience went to show that the settlement of contracts could only be satisfactorily arranged by the persons themselves chiefly interested coming to a conclusion on the subject; and therefore he thought it might be taken as an axiom that the liberty of contract in any free country should be free, and if this axiom was accepted it would not be competent for the Legislature to say, "You shall hold your farm as we decree." He had ventured himself to suggest, not that the law should positively regulate what contracts between landlords and tenants should be made, but that in the absence of a contract the penalties should fall on the landlord; and that, if no contract had been entered into, all the improvements effected should be considered the absolute property of the tenant—that they should consist of the improved value of the land during the time it was in his possession. Mr. JOSEPH JOHN MURPHY expressed approval of Mr. Malcolmson's scheme. Mr. OGILBY, D.L., dissented, and thought the condition of the tenant now is better than it was twenty years ago. Labourers in 1846 had 8d. a day; they now have 1s. 2d. Mr. JAMES HAUGHTON, of Dublin, said his simple proposition was that there should be no leases whatever, and that for no other causes should a tenant be dispossessed except for sub-letting and non-payment of rent, and that the value of the improvement to the landlord should be exactly the difference between the rent paid and the rent the new tenant would give. The LORD MAYOR of DUBLIN expressed astonishment at Mr. Ogilby's notions of what ought to satisfy the tenants. He contended that population was the wealth of a country, and extermination of the people was against its interests. By giving leases and encouraging good tenantry, instead of raising a disaffected population as at present, they would raise a sturdy yeomanry, loyal to the Crown, and contented in the land of their birth. It was good leases which had made Belfast the town it is, and that which had made it prosper. Security in possession could surely not be evil for the rest of the country. Mr. OGILBY and Mr. MALCOLMSON made some observations in reply. Mr. JOHN M'KANE read a paper in the same section on the results of emigration. He deduced from the fact that since 1847 Irish emigrants had remitted 10,000,000*l.* to their friends in Ireland the conclusion that the Irish emigrants had on the whole improved their condition in new fields of industry, and contended that although the ordeal of emigration was painful, it had exercised a beneficial effect on the interests of the population that remained at home.

IRISH EDUCATION.

Dr. Andrews, Vice-President of Queen's College, Belfast, presided over this department, and gave a brief outline of the history of the education movement in this country, as well as of the two great societies in England. He deprecated compulsory education as in North Germany, and bore testimony to the general success of the national system in Ireland. Whenever the patrons did their duty it worked well, "though it may not be the model system its enthusiastic admirers think it." Professor NESBITT, A.M., read the first paper. He said that after carefully considering the Protestant and Roman Catholic proposals for a denominational system, he could not see any essential difference in them. They asked to have the English system extended to Ireland, but, with one important reserve, they did not want its voluntary element. In England the Government contributed only one-fourth to the income of these schools, while in Ireland it contributed five-sixths. He combated the argument that to adopt the denominational system would be only to recognise an existing fact, there being 2,638 unmixed schools out of the 6,595 schools which were under the National Board. He denied that that showed any disinclination to mixed education. He contrasted the low character of the religious education given in the denominational schools in England with that given in the "godless" model schools in Ireland, and contended that there would be a disadvantage to minorities especially in adopting the English system, and he warmly defended the model schools against the denunciations of the Roman Catholic bishops. The Rev. C. SEAVER read a paper stating "the case of the Church Education Society." There were 67,227 children on its rolls, of whom 46,704 were Church, 12,608 Protestant Dissenters, and 7,885 Romanists. For the support of these schools there had been raised by voluntary effort, during the past year, 45,619*l.* He then complained that, although it was ready to admit Government inspectors and general books of secular instruction, it was refused aid unless it consented to the rules of the National Board. The Rev. J. SCOTT PORTER followed with a paper in support of the national system, as not only the best in itself, but best suited to the circumstances of this country. He recommended, however, a radical change in the management. A discussion then took place, the Rev. Mr. RUTLEDGE advocating the claims of the Church Education Society; the Rev. Mr. MACNAUGHTEN defending the national system; the Rev. W. ARTHUR, president of the new Wesleyan College, expressing his belief that the denominational system would tend to give a preponderating influence to clerical power. Mr. C. J. COFFIN, of Boston, humorously described the system of national education in the United States, to which he belonged. He explained the leading features of the common school system, and said that it was, in many respects, worthy of imitation. Mr. VERE FOSTER maintained the success of the national system. He remarked that there was scarcely a spot to be found in Ireland excepting in islands and highlands, and promontories, that was two miles distant from a national school. Now, in England and Wales there were 10,400 parishes into which the Government system of education had not yet penetrated. Mr. Foster proceeded to give some statistics showing that the English system was not so popular with the Catholics as the Irish system. He maintained that in Ireland, wherever there was a mixed population, that mixture was to be found in the national schools of the district. Mr. Fisher, of Waterford, called attention to the fact that the number of people able to read in Ireland was less in 1861 than in 1841. It was true there was a diminution of the population then; but while there was a diminution of the darkness there was no increase of the light. Major O'REILLY, M.P., considered that the national system ought to be such as to allow schools to be attended and taught by Roman Catholics or by Presbyterians, according as the population preferred it, allowing the children of the minority to be protected by a strong conscience clause. He thought that there ought to be freedom given, under the Government system, for the establishment of separate schools where the circumstances were such as to allow that to be done. He contended that the Roman Catholic bishops had never claimed that the schools should be made denominational universally throughout Ireland, but had simply claimed that they should be allowed to be denominational where it was perfectly possible to have separate schools for separate denominations. The Rev. Mr. M'ILWAINE averred that his opinions had changed, and that he now believed the national system to be preferable to the denominational system. The Rev. L. E. BERKELEY combated Major O'Reilly's statement as to the limited demand for a denominational system. He maintained that it was demanded for the whole country, and that what was aimed at was the destruction of the national system. The Rev. Mr. BRYCE observed that the argument for a non-sectarian system had been triumphant. Mr. J. H. RAPER, of Manchester, in reply to observations as to the English system, said it was creditable to the country that it had not penetrated into 10,000 parishes, because the people supplied the want of Government aid by voluntary support. The CHAIRMAN confirmed Mr. Raper's statement, and observed that the aggregate amount of education was greater in England and Scotland than in Ireland, although the State grant was considerably greater.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

One of the most attractive papers, so far as a large audience was concerned, was that read by Mr. Goldwin Smith on Saturday, in the Department of Education, on "The adaptation of the old Universities to the requirements of the present day," in which it was primarily remarked that public education was destined to be the great organising and conservative force of the future; but while the rich were being educated the poor must not be neglected. The reform and extension of Universities was as important as the improvement of popular schools. After showing that the colleges were not only in date and in outward form, but in character, distinctly mediæval, he noticed the recent reforms in the Universities, such as the opening of fellowships, the better endowment of the University professorate, especially in the department of science, and the breaking up of the exclusive dominion of the heads of houses, and the institution of an elective council. Still much remained to be done; mediæval shackles had been loosened rather than struck off. Though the fellowships had been made prizes, they were still sinecures, and the headships had been left without fixed duties, at least of an educational or literary kind. With a passing comment upon the evil results of the requirement of celibacy, and the unsatisfactory relations of the colleges to the Universities, Mr. Goldwin Smith proceeded to point out that Oxford was completely in the power of the clergy, and of that party which predominated among the clergy; and if the same ascendancy had been less marked in the case of Cambridge, it was, perhaps, because the clergy there had, so to speak, been less clerical—possibly because so many of them had undergone the somewhat secularising training of mathematics. He would not presume to treat clerical ascendancy as an acknow-

ledged evil, and as many good men thought it so much the reverse of an evil, he would only say that, as no man could serve two masters, so no institution could serve two objects—that of national party and that of national education. How incompatible the two objects were, every one who had been engaged in University education, and in whom the sense of national duty was paramount, had bitter reasons to know. Referring to the religious tests which cut off the Universities from the Nonconformist part of the nation, he observed that an institution which was sectional could not be national, and that an institution which was not national could not educate the nation. The tendency of legislation was at present towards the removal of the tests; and there could be no doubt that the progress of philosophy, science, and philanthropy was steadily giving the victory to the common convictions and interests of men over those denominational differences which, two centuries ago, seemed of such absorbing importance. A denominational system of education was built on a foundation which, to all appearance, was being eaten away by forces more silent, but more sure, than a party movement in the Universities or in the House of Commons. Upon the question of University extension, Mr. Goldwin Smith was of opinion that more room might be made both at Oxford and Cambridge by giving up the college monopoly, which, as a matter of right, ought to go; and at Oxford by allowing students to live in lodgings instead of compelling them to reside inside the college gates. A proper entrance examination would keep out unfit men, thus enabling the University to admit those who would really make good use of their advantages. Deprecating the multiplication of local Universities and the introduction of the political element into the management of education—it was a great misfortune to Oxford and Cambridge, whatever it might be to the House of Commons, that they were represented in Parliament—Mr. Goldwin Smith pointed out some of the evils which he thought militated against the system of compelling students to reside inside the University walls, and concluded by observing that he would not have Oxford and Cambridge go the length of the London University, which had become merely an examining board. He would, however, give the lower degree, B.A., to those who had completed a course recognised by the University, and passed examinations conducted under her authority while attending the local colleges. The higher degree and the franchise of the University he would reserve for those who had undergone the highest training in the University itself, and would admit to the University only such as were prepared to undergo such training. Many ways might be suggested in which the Universities might act as centres of upper class, and perhaps even of general education—such as the examination and certification of teachers, and possibly the inspection of public and grammar schools. Academical statesmanship, seeking with singleness of heart the interests of national education, would gradually solve these problems. Ecclesiastical party would not solve them. Unhappily, in his own University ecclesiastical party was likely to be the growing power for many a year to come. He then proceeded to urge concessions to the Roman Catholics in the matter of education. He divided the Roman Catholic clergy into two parties, one struggling for power, the other fighting for conscience' sake. He gave a qualified adhesion to the policy of extending the charter of the Queen's University to a Catholic College; he even eulogised the conduct of the Roman Catholic Universities in earlier times, as the beacon lights of civilisation amidst comparative barbarism; and he emphatically declared that he would make concessions to the Roman Catholics in this country which he would resist on principle in lands where they were dominant.

The Rev. Dr. REICHEL, rector of Mullingar, read a paper on the Irish University question, in which he proposed that the University of Dublin be expanded beyond the limits of party or of any other college, so as to embrace all students residing where they can enjoy its instruction; that it should be provided with a suitable building in Dublin distinct from any college, and have the power of affiliating other colleges with it, but that it should no longer be necessary to be a member of any college in order to belong to the University. He would have an ample staff of professors who might be recruited on the licentiate system, the appointments to chairs to be placed in the hands of curators consisting of a few persons above the rank of party influences; but the divinity professors to be nominated by the religious bodies to which they belong or the colleges connected with them. The Rev. Dr. M'COSH INNES, Queen's College, Belfast, read a paper on "The Arts in the Queen's University and Queen's Colleges." He protested against the attempt recently made to convert the Queen's University into a mere examining body, and advocated the establishment of higher scholarships in the Queen's Colleges to serve the same ends as the fellowships in other colleges. A discussion ensued. Mr. J. GIBSON took exception to some of Dr. Reichel's statements. The Rev. Mr. BRYCE thought that too much value had been attached to the importance of endowments. He approved of the licentiate system in a modified form. Mr. J. W. HASTINGS suggested that the question of University tests should be considered, and that all would agree that religious tests should be abolished. Dr. PANKHURST eulogised the London University, which he believed was destined to be the one seat of education for the united empire. Mr. MURPHY pointed out a legal difficulty in separating Trinity College from the University of Dublin, and asked to whom would the endowments belong if they were separated. Mr. MARTIN deprecated the destruction of the Queen's University and the giving of separate charters to sectarian institutions. Mr. Ross, LL.B., maintained the superiority of the Queen's University system. Professor NESBITT condemned the project of the Catholic University. Mr. WHITTLE, a Roman Catholic graduate of Trinity College, said he thought the problem was how to provide for the education of the clergy of the Established Church in that college and at the same time to bring into action its functions as a national University. The Rev. Mr. M'IVOR, formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, referred to the importance of what he called the university of private study, which, he said, was recognised by Trinity College, which did not require residence of students. A long passage-of-arms followed, and the debate was closed with a few words from Mr. SMITH recognising the propriety of facilitating the domestic education of students.

FENIAN OUTRAGES AT MANCHESTER.

About ten days ago two men were arrested in Manchester on suspicion of having been engaged in the Fenian conspiracy. They were found by the police loitering about the town at three and four o'clock in the morning. Strong suspicions having been excited, they were taken into custody, very much to their surprise. They made a desperate resistance at the time, and struggled hard with their captors. The measures taken for their arrest were, however, so complete, that they were even unable to get their hands into their pockets; and on being searched at the police-station, loaded revolvers were found upon them. They spoke with a marked American accent, and when the first surprise had passed away they claimed to be American citizens. An announcement of the capture, with the description of the men, was forwarded to Liverpool, and Mr. M'Hale, chief of the Irish police in that town, and several officers, went over to Manchester to see the men. They were then fully recognised as Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasy, two of the most prominent members of the desperate Fenian Brotherhood.

On the prisoners being brought up a second time at the Manchester Police-court on Wednesday they were again remanded for further inquiry. They were placed in a cell, with a view to removal to the City Gaol, Bellevue. About three o'clock, the van was drawn up in front of the police-court to remove all the prisoners to gaol, and amongst them the two Fenians. At this time the police noticed two men hanging about whom they suspected to be Fenians, and a policeman made a rush at one of them to arrest him, in which he succeeded, but not till the man had drawn a dagger, and attempted to stab him, the blow being warded off—the other suspected person made his escape. In consequence of this, Kelly and Deasy were put in irons before being taken to the van. When the van left the city, it had to proceed over Ardwick-green and along Hyde-road, a fine open street leading to the gaol, and nearly a mile in length. It was drawn by two horses, and was guarded behind by seven policemen. The van had proceeded about half a mile up this road, when, on passing under the viaduct which carries the London and North-Western Railway across, with an open field on the right, a volley of shots were fired at it. The policemen not seeing where the shots came from, dropped off the van and spread themselves out wide. There was then a rush of thirty to forty Irishmen upon the police and upon the van. One man had a hatchet, another a hammer, and a third a bayonet, with which they set to work to break open the van. One man took a revolver and fired it into the lock. Ultimately men with large stones, one of them nearly a hundred pounds weight, broke through the top of the van and the panels of the door behind, and set all the prisoners, including the Fenians, at liberty. The policemen collected in a body, and made a rush to prevent the prisoners being liberated, but several revolvers were discharged amongst them, and Sergeant Brett was shot over one of his eyes, causing the eye to protrude, and was taken to the infirmary, where he died shortly afterwards. A young man, a bystander, was shot through the heel. William O'Meara Allen, said to have fired the fatal shot, was chased and taken. Detective Bromley received a shot in one of his thighs. Another policeman was shot in the back and wounded, though but slightly. Both the horses in the van were shot, and the driver knocked off his box with a stone. A dozen arrests were made. Allen is said to have acted as captain of the rescuing party, and had been waiting with a number of followers for hours before the van arrived. He shot at the driver and the policeman on the box, as well as at the horses, shooting one through the neck. He also fired at Brett, who was inside the van, and tumbled out when the door was forced open.

The Secretary of State has authorised a reward of three hundred pounds for the recapture of Kelly and Deasy; and the Manchester corporation offer two hundred for the apprehension of the men concerned in the rescue.

On Friday morning the various prisoners were brought up at the station-house for identification. Two of them, Allen and Michael Larking, stand charged with wilful murder, and twenty-two others for riot and murder. A great crowd of people blocked Albert-street, and manifested an intense eagerness to secure a point whence they could view the probable removal of the prisoners to the City Court. In the rear of the station the military were drawn up in line, each man having twenty rounds of ammunition. The several witnesses, after the inspection, communicated their knowledge to a sergeant in charge. Since the affair of Wednesday, the police of Manchester escorting prisoners have been armed. The authorities are to be well supported by the military in case of need. The officers and men both at the infantry and cavalry barracks have orders to keep to barracks, ready for any sudden emergency.

Since Friday the Manchester police have made sixteen more arrests, and among them is a man identified as one more of those who aided in the attack on the prison-van. He was seen to fire at the horses, and, after wounding them, to endeavour, by pulling at their legs, to bring them to the ground. On Saturday forenoon the police also took forcible possession of a house in Ancoats, which is supposed to have been the head-quarters of the Fenians in that quarter. The police were told that voices had been heard throughout the night by persons who occasionally listened at the outside, and there were sometimes glimpses of light followed by thick darkness. A considerable number of persons were believed to be within, and women's voices were distinguished in the conversation. The police, however, on breaking into the house, found only one man and two women, but there were evidences that it had been occupied by other persons, who had probably made a hasty retreat, for they had left behind them a quantity of correspondence and other papers. This correspondence is now in the hands of the authorities, and appears to leave no doubt of its connection with the conspiracy in Dublin, from which place some of it is dated. A number of Irish newspapers, several hats of different sizes, and a portrait of Stephens, were found in the house. The man and two women found on the premises were taken to the police-office. It is supposed that if Kelly and Deasy were not harboured in this house, their friends, upon whose aid they rely for escape, were in council there during the night.

The police persist in their belief that Kelly and Deasy, after their rescue, contrived to double upon their pursuers, and have remained hidden in the Ancoats district of Manchester. It is known that the two head-centres parted company at the end of Taylor-street, taking separate routes, till they reached the township of Beswick. Beyond this point Kelly is entirely lost sight of. Deasy was seen to enter a house there handcuffed, and to come out again with his hands free, and from an examination of the house it appeared that the handcuffs had been struck off by a hatchet upon the sink-stone in the kitchen, the sink-stone being made to serve the purpose of an anvil. Thence Deasy went along the road leading to the neighbouring township of Bradford, which is called Wellington-road.

The funeral of Sergeant Brett took place on Sunday. Something of a public character was given to it. The Mayor, a number of members of the corporation, and a large body of the police, formed part of the procession, which was watched in its progress to the cemetery by an immense throng of spectators, probably the largest, says the *Manchester Examiner*, which ever gathered upon a similar occasion in this city.

With regard to the warnings that were given to the Manchester authoritities of the probability of a rescue being attempted, it is stated that on further investigation there is reason to believe that the telegram sent by the Lord Mayor from Dublin did reach the Town Hall before the prison van set out for the City Gaol, but the Mayor did not see the telegram until seven o'clock. A strict investigation is being made into the circumstances.

It was reported at Liverpool on Monday that two men, closely resembling the Fenians Kelly and Deasy, had entered Liverpool on foot, while the detectives were watching the railway-stations, and succeeded in getting on board the Hibernia, leaving with her for America. The report is not credited.

The Government has determined to issue a Special Commission for the trial of the prisoners charged with complicity in the Fenian outrage at Manchester.

The escape of another noted Fenian is reported. According to a telegram received from Ireland, a Fenian named O'Brien, *alias* Captain Osborne, escaped from Clonmel Gaol on Wednesday night, by cutting the bars of his cell, and then scaling the walls by means of a rope. It is believed he was assisted by confederates from the outside.

On Thursday and Friday nights bonfires were lit upon the hills around Cork, and bands of music, with yelling mobs, marched along the roads with military step, rejoicing at the rescue of Kelly and Deasy at Manchester, and the escape of Osborne from Clonmel Gaol. The police did not interfere.

A singular occurrence is reported to have taken place in Barnsley, which shows the feeling among the working classes on the subject of Fenianism. A young man in the employ of Messrs. G. J. Taylor and Son, manufacturers by steam-power, declared to some of his fellow-workers in the warehouse that he was a Fenian, and that his sympathies were with the cause of those who had figured so conspicuously a few days ago in Manchester. This declaration had no sooner been made than a jury was empanelled, and the self-declared Fenian put upon his trial. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. A rope was placed around his neck, and he was drawn up and suspended in mid-air. After he had been hanging a short time he was cut down. The culprit had already got black in the face, and there was the mark of the rope upon his neck. The young men were taken before a magistrate and fined 10s. each.

It is proposed to place the statue of Mr. Peabody at the north-east corner of the Royal Exchange.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

According to accounts from India, of the three copies of the final despatch to Theodorus from Lord Stanley, two were stopped by the rebels. The third messenger (each went by a different route) arrived and presented his letter to Theodorus. After keeping him eleven days, the Negus sent him back to Massowah without an answer.

We have advices from Aden to the effect that the captives were at Magdala on the 27th July. The camp of the Emperor Theodore was at Debra Tabor on the 11th July. The surrounding country was in a disturbed condition. The rainy season had commenced.

About 800 officers and men of the 60th Rifles have embarked at Queenstown in her Majesty's troopship Crocodile, for Alexandria, to take part in the expedition against King Theodorus. The Rifles are under the command of Colonel Palmer.

At the instance of Sir Roderick Murchison, the Government have resolved to send out a geographer, a geologist, and a naturalist with the Abyssinian expedition. The Government in making their preparations for this expedition have also derived valuable assistance from the accumulated information of the Geographical Society. Dr. Kraff will also accompany the expedition.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that a special session of Parliament will be held in November to vote supplies for the Abyssinian expedition, unless information is in the meantime received of the release of the captives.

Some of the Paris papers mention a report that several French officers belonging, or who have belonged, to the army of Africa, are to be attached to the Abyssinian expedition.

THE CZAR AND THE SULTAN.

It will be remembered that Fuad Pasha, the Sultan's Foreign Minister, was sent to Livadia to congratulate the Emperor Alexander on his visit to the Crimea. The following account is given of the interview between them:—

"You are probably authorised to treat with me directly," said the Emperor, "about the affairs of your country?"

"No, Sire," replied Fuad, "my gracious master and sovereign only sent me here to express to your Majesty his personal sentiments of friendship and esteem."

"I am much obliged to the Sultan, for I am animated by the same sentiment; and this is the reason why I will let you know my views on the present position of affairs. If they are accepted by his Majesty the Sultan, peace and tranquillity in his dominions will be guaranteed."

"I am ready to listen to them," was the answer of Fuad, "but only in my capacity of a private individual, for I consider my mission at an end, having expressed to your Majesty what I was authorised to do."

"Never mind in what capacity you hear what I have to say; you will tell the Sultan, and that is enough. I hope," continued the Emperor, "that his Majesty as well as the Sublime Porte are satisfied that they have in me a true and disinterested friend. (A low bow from Fuad.) They must be persuaded that the aim of my policy has always been to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and to conciliate the interests of the Christian populations, whose natural protector I am, with those of the Ottoman Government. What I am going to tell you is inspired by the friendship I have for your Sovereign and the interest I have in keeping you in Europe; for you must know that I am a Conservative by principle. You have that unfortunate Candian affair; you have spilt so much blood, you must now be generous, and cede the island to Greece. The empire is large enough not to feel such a sacrifice, and Europe will be grateful to you for having preserved the peace of Europe."

"Your Majesty will allow me to observe," said Fuad, "that the cession of Candia to Greece would lead the Ottoman Government into a false and dangerous path. The other islands of the Archipelago will follow the example of Crete, and Epirus and Thessaly, where there have been already manifestations hostile to the Government, will do the same; so that it is impossible to predict how far things might go in this direction."

"Now," said the Emperor, "this affair once settled, you may reckon on my support—within the limits of justice, of course—and I will allow nothing to be done which might prejudice the interests of the Ottoman Empire. When you, therefore, return to Constantinople, try and persuade the Sultan that the cession of Candia is indispensable. It is the advice of a friend."

"I shall not be able to do so, Sire," replied Fuad, "for, as far as I know, neither his Majesty the Sultan nor his Government will ever accept such an idea."

After this the rectification of the Servian frontier and the question of Bulgaria were the subjects of a long conversation, at the end of which the Emperor said:—

"Repeat to his Majesty the Sultan what I have said to you, and tell him, likewise, that it is better to have a neighbour for a friend than those who are at the other end of the world, who, however much they may profess to be your defenders at any price, are, after all, only working for your neighbour. Tell the Sultan that his neighbour, Conservative as he is, may not remain so if his advice be not followed, and in that case the Sultan would have to reckon with all the forces this neighbour has at his disposal."

While this passed at Livadia it is said that the Russian Embassy at Constantinople was drawing up the bases of an alliance between Turkey and Russia, which were proposed to the Turkish Government shortly after Fuad's return. The interview seems to have modified ideas, for the demands were far less exaggerated. Instead of a cession of Candia, Russia was satisfied with the political and administrative autonomy of Crete, something like Servia. For the Bulgarians even less would have satisfied, and the rectification of the Servian frontier became almost nominal; but in exchange for all this compliance on the part of Russia the neutrality of Turkey was asked for in case of a complication arising in Europe, and the promise of arranging the question of the position of the Christian population in concert with Russia without the participation of the other Powers—in fact, a sort of second edition of the convention of Unkiar Skelessi. The Ministry rejected these overtures without even submitting them to a General Council, and the result is that the Russians are trying to bring about a Ministerial crisis.

The Paris *Temps* says:—"If this conversation is authentic, we need not say it is very serious. Taken in connection with M. de Bismarck's circular, it throws much light upon the relations and projects in common of Prussia and Russia."

The Russian journals declare the above account to be entirely false.

THE LATE PROFESSOR FARADAY ON RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

In the course of an *Illustrated News* notice of the late Professor we read that any sketch of the life of Faraday would be most imperfect if it did not attempt to convey some notion of his opinions and habitual frame of mind on the subjects which, in their importance, transcend all the labours and speculations of merely human philosophy. He belonged to a well-known but small religious community, which may, perhaps, be best described in a few words by saying that it is their desire to conform as nearly as possible, in their lives and doctrines, to the example of the early Christians. His nature was fully and deeply pervaded by the constant sense of Divine obligations; and the most beautiful passages in his lectures were those with which he was in the habit of concluding a course, and in which he used to remind his hearers of the existence of other fields of thought, and of a different exercise of the human faculties in regions lying beyond those of space, of matter, and of time. He would dwell on the proper and limited function of the mere intellect, and in uttering these sentences his voice would be almost overcome by emotion, and his audiences would depart sharing the elevation of feeling of their great instructor. But Faraday's own language can only well express himself, and a passage from one of his lectures shall be quoted, with all reverence, to illustrate his views. It is from a lecture given in 1854, in the presence of the late Prince Consort (always his admirer and friend), as one of a series on education, which were afterwards collected and printed by the managers of the Royal Institution. Faraday on that occasion said:—

Before entering upon the subject, I must take one distinction, which, however it may appear to others, is to me of the utmost importance. High as man is placed above the creatures around him, there is a higher and far more exalted position within his view; and the ways are infinite in which he occupies his thoughts about the fears, or hopes, or expectations of a future life. I believe that the truth of that future cannot be brought to his knowledge by any exertion of his mental powers, however exalted they may be; that it is made known to him by other teaching than his own, and is received through simple belief of the testimony given. Let no one suppose for a moment that the self-education I am about to commend in respect of the things of this life extends to any consideration of the hope set before us, as if man by reasoning could find out God. It would be improper here to enter upon this subject further than to claim an absolute distinction between religious and ordinary belief. I shall be reproached with the weakness of refusing to apply those mental operations which I think good in respect of high things, to the very highest. I am content to bear the reproach. Yet, even in earthly matters, I believe that the invisible things of Him, from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead; and I have never seen anything incompatible between those things of man which can be known by the spirit of man which is within him and those higher things concerning his future which he cannot know by that spirit.

This simple, serious Christian piety pervaded all Faraday's thoughts and all his actions, exalted every motive, and softened every trial.

IMMORALITY IN MILITARY TOWNS.—The magistrates of the borough of Colchester have just given their decision in reference to the thirteen public-houses charged by the clergy and Dissenting ministers of the town with affording facilities for prostitution by attaching to them houses for the resort of "unfortunates" and the lowest class of the soldiery at the barracks. In the case of six, where a change of tenancy had occurred, the licences were renewed conditionally. As to five others, which the mayor characterised as "dens and traps to catch the soldiers in," they were unconditionally refused; and the consideration of the renewal of the licences of the remaining two was again adjourned. The mayor enlarged on the fact that in Colchester there are 117 public-houses and fifty-three beerhouses for a population of 25,000, being one drinking-house to every 145 of the inhabitants, and to every twenty-five or thirty dwelling-houses. He was sure the Contageous Diseases Prevention Act—which worked well in one or two military towns after an operation of two years—might be beneficially applied to Colchester, and all similarly circumstanced towns; and he urged on the parochial authorities the propriety of exercising a more extensive vigilance, especially as to the low beerhouses, which were as great a nuisance, but unfortunately did not directly come under magisterial regulation.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

It is stated that the Queen intends, should the weather not become too cold, to prolong her visit in the Highlands until the 26th of October, and to return to Windsor a week later than was originally arranged.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., left England last week for a short tour to Constantinople and Asia Minor.

The authorities of the city of Edinburgh are about to show their impartial admiration of the political characters of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Bright by conferring the freedom of the city on both.

Lord Brougham entered on his 90th year on Thursday, having been born in St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, on the 19th September, 1778.

Dr. Norman Macleod is at Balmoral, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Queen of Holland arrived in London on Friday, and has gone on to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield House. She will also visit the Earl of Clarendon, at "The Grove," Watford; and the Earl of Derby at Knowsley, at whose seat she will stay till the 28th instant, when she will take her departure for Southampton, and proceed either to Havre or Cherbourg.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, in her Majesty's ship Galatea, on the 15th of August. He was received with great enthusiasm, and addresses of welcome. On the 19th his Royal Highness dined with a large party of the heads of departments and leading colonists. Simon's Town and Capetown were brilliantly illuminated with numerous graceful devices. It was expected that the Prince would proceed to Kingsona, to enjoy some elephant and buffalo shooting in the adjacent forests. After which he would revisit Capetown before taking his final departure.

WEDDING AT THE FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.—A wedding of a very interesting character took place on Wednesday at the Friends' Meeting-house, Quakers' Friars, the contracting parties being Miss Mariana Louisa Rake, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Rake, of Belgaum Villa, Charlotte-street, Park-street, and Mr. David Fry, youngest son of Mr. Joseph Fry, of Charlotte-street. The nuptial party arrived at the meeting-house in eleven or twelve carriages, several of which were driven by pairs of greys with postilions in scarlet liveries. The happy event drew together a large congregation, numbering several hundred persons, and portions of the spacious yard around the meeting-house were crowded with spectators as the carriages brought the bride and her fair attendants. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Macgregor Rake (brother of the bride) as his best man; the other groomsmen being Mr. F. F. Tuckett, Mr. Bowly, Mr. Charles Pease (son of Mr. Joseph W. Pease, M.P. for Darlington), and Mr. J. D. Fry. The fair bride was attended by five bridesmaids. The bride was elegantly attired in a rich train of white corded silk; a small fashionable bonnet, almost confined to a wreath or chaplet of orange blossoms, from which fell in graceful folds a long veil of tulle edged with pearls. The bridesmaids were uniformly attired in dresses of white grenadine, the skirts of which were neatly edged with blue; white crêpe bonnets, trimmed blue; and gracefully-formed peplum jackets, with blue trimmings *en suite*. Other ladies of the party were also elegantly attired, but several of those present adhered to the well-known costume of the Society of Friends, and the contrast displayed a striking example of the change now being wrought amongst the Society in the matter of dress. The ceremony itself was in strict accordance with the principles of the Friends. The bride, bridegroom, and their attendants having taken their places in front of the ministers' gallery, where were Mr. Robert Charleton, Mr. J. Storrs Fry, and others, solemn silence was observed for nearly a quarter of an hour. It is the custom of the Society for any member at this part of the proceedings to rise and offer a few remarks if he feels himself called upon to do so; but none rising, the bridegroom and bride, without any preliminary ceremony, rose and "plighted their troth either to other," in the simple words of the rite prescribed by the denomination to which they belong. The bridegroom, taking the hand of his betrothed, said, "Friends, I take this my friend, Mariana Louisa Rake, to be my wife, promising through Divine assistance to be unto her a faithful and loving husband until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us." The bride, then taking the hand of the bridegroom, made a similar declaration. Mr. Robert Charleton gave an appropriate address to the large assemblage, after which Mr. J. Storrs Fry offered the supplication. Mr. J. T. Grace next read the certificate, and the signatures having been affixed to it, the ceremony was concluded. The nuptial party then returned in the carriages to the residence of the father of the bride, where a sumptuous wedding-breakfast was provided. —*Bristol Mercury.*

ENGLISHMEN ABROAD.—The Paris *Figaro* lets fly a shaft at English tourists. Formerly, it says, a Frenchman, seeing an irreproachably-dressed foreigner, would exclaim, "An Englishman!" Now, he can only make the same exclamation when he sees a very slovenly fellow dressed in a felt hat, a dirty flannel shirt, and "slang habiliments" generally. How is this? *Figaro* asks; and it answers the question itself—"The English travel abroad to wear out their old clothes." The Paris correspondent of the *Times* holds, from what he has himself seen, that *Figaro's* hit is not undeserved.

Literature.

RECENT MINOR POETRY.*

We have grouped together these four volumes, issued from one publishing house, for convenience' sake, not because of any similarity of character or equality of merit. The first volume is the work of a true poet; one whose genius, with careful culture, is sufficient to lift him distinctly above the rank of the "minor," and into that of the more distinguished poets of our time. There is an obscurity in his style, increased by the defective punctuation he affects, which may prevent the casual reader from becoming aware of the value of the book. But any one who will be at the pains to study the volume, carefully noticing the characteristics of its thought and expression, and surrendering himself to the author's guidance, will be rewarded by frequent flashes of dramatic insight, and by many a gleam of rarely delicate beauty. Most of the poems evince a forcible grasp of his theme, and the confidence in his power of handling it which only belongs to the earnest student.

The principal poem in the volume is entitled, "Saul, a Song of Gilboa." The writer says, "I have named the first poem, 'A *Song* of "Gilboa,' to indicate that, in spite of "the blank verse, the method is lyrical. It "seemed to me that a Hebrew subject could not "well be treated otherwise." Underneath the lyrical method it is, however, a dramatic genius that reveals itself. The author's force is in the reading of character; his depicting of passion, of changing, deep feeling, has most interest for the reader, as it is also that in which the author displays most ease. The time he has chosen is the night before the battle of Gilboa, after Saul's interview with the witch of Endor. The gloom and despair of the monarch—a maniac, indeed, but still conscious of reason and right—are indicated by a few passing touches. He knows of the defeat of the next day, and of the doom of himself and Jonathan; and he thus utters his passionate regrets when Jonathan steals into his lonely tent:—

"'Son, I beseech thee, spare thyself the pang'—
The king pursued—'of those farewells. Would God
Mine urgent spirit a speechless hold could get
On thine! and yet—yet—wherefore in the heart
The faintness which is anguish in the brain,
When solemn hours bring down the doom they bear
Of rending soul from soul? The living joy
We seem to turn our face from never was:
The pleasant thing, it seems so mournful now
To know we ne'er shall give, was never given.
How have I loved thee, Jonathan, my son!
That love let no tongue hope to sound. Ah yet
How swell these words o'er all that we have been
Here to each other in this bitter world!
Well, have thy will in these farewells! I would
That such spear might have spared thee: yet, go to—
What joys have men that pain should hurt them?"

Jonathan's farewell to Mephibosheth is very touching. It rises into the lament of a spiritual man over his father's blindness; and then follows a conflict between Jonathan the friend of David, and Jonathan the son of Saul. He marks in his crippled son, "The cheek too "weary for a slumbering child's," and the remorse of a sensitive father thus breaks forth:—

"'Shame on the shame and every bitter thought
I ever have let creep between us, child,
Because thou seem'dst more girl than boy! my boy,
This voice hath never reach'd thee but thine own
Hath crow'd or call'd in answer: not a breast
Was dear as this half-traitor unto thine.'
And strong with mortal sickness he recoil'd
Gnashing: the grim clutch of his eager grasp
He knotted on his camlet as to rend:
The massy fringes dark and dank with dew
Swept, in a mist, the ground; but what avail
What profit that a man whom none regards
Should rend the robe or heap the head with dead
Ashes or fling his breaking wreaths of dust
Into the air? He loosed his harmless hands,
He clench'd them hard o'er closing eyes and pray'd:
'God of my fathers,—or is that Thy name
Forbidden to my lips and to my child's,
O God? But never was it meet as now.
God of my fathers and my father bless
My boy and theirs. Make mild, O God of Gods,
All faces round his face and keep his feet;
All shining ones accompany and lead
His soul to dwell in places Thou hast bless'd!
O ye twin lamps, O warm and fragrant flames,
So burn'd the sacred light o'er them that slept
In Shiloh, when the Lord was very near
Whom the child-seer saw, himself the sire
Of new and other men whose orient King
The eyes of this my sleeper yet shall see!
But O my father for thy dark, dark eyes!
O Saul hadst thou but known, when day was thine,
The new judge in the gate and the new seer,
Nor number'd thee with Anakim of old,
Nor hoped with horrid vows to fasten God,
Nor trembled if awhile no flaming altar
Bled, but in Gilgal dared, that day, to drop
The burning eyes that inward glare and seen!—
What seest thou? Father when thy sounding threats
Would summon all thy realm to crush thy foe,
Hardly—how hardly!—rode I the big rage
That lifted me to mock thee with thy name?
Now, now, forget I charge thee, no wrath,—mount,
Monarch, the storm blast of thine anger, never
With white lips own thee down. My God, my God
I am my father's. What the most of all
It was mine horror that light men might dream
I bore about. therewith I gird, I mantle,
I robe me. Whereso'er Tuine hand hath hid
Among these crags—from heaved axe how far!—
The altar, bid my foe to fling me back,
And let thine anger'd sun, with browless frown,
Consume before Thee this Thy victim, loose
Thy flames on Thy forgotten, O great just God,
So that my father shall arise and go!"

We add this song, as a specimen of the lighter poetry of the volume. Our readers would admire it more if they read it in its place in the poem "Herminius."

"Warm noonday peaks and dells
In opal fountains gleam,
Where bees flush lily bells,—
But O the light that dwells
In eyes that dream!

"A pine-brand the pine glows,
With glory none shall keep;
Sink sun:—the big tear grows,
A burning blaze o'erflows
Drown'd eyes that weep.

"Each setting star is fair,
The blank East white as hate,
The low hill dark and bare,
And bitter-bleak the air
On eyes that wait.

"Lute, lull thy murmur, let
Thy soul not breathe for awe,
Unless thou know'st if yet
Gold morning ever met
Lit eyes that saw."

We hope we shall have more "Poems, by Bramantip Camenes," and that in them there will be no reason to complain of any obscurity in expression. His thoughts are valuable enough to repay much labour in the mechanism of metrical utterance.

Mr. Cradock Newton does not claim for himself the title of poet; he is content to be a rhymer. And some very pleasant rhymes are in his wallet. To say that he reminds us occasionally of other poets, is but to say that he is a follower, not a leader, in cotemporary verse. We give one of his "Suggestions in Verse"; not, certainly, the most beautiful, but perhaps one of the most characteristic of the volume. It contains good description, and true feeling; the turn of the last stanza is especially beautiful:—

"THE WISHING BRIDGE.

"The old bridge from the city grey
Lieth no further than a mile,
O'er many a rude sequester'd stile
And many a daisied meadow way;

"And 'twixt green banks with wild blooms bright,
And copses where the song-bird calls,
The rivulet flows in silver falls,
And laughing ripples warm with light.

"Come here in simple trust, O you
Whose trust no cold experience shakes—
Who have the fervent faith that makes
A truth of that it would have true!

"Come when the sun that soon must set,
Lingers in love about the place,
And earth is as an angel's face
O'ershadowed by a vague regret:

"And when the dizzy insect hum
Is hush'd in reverence to the power
And solemn beauty of the hour
That makes the woods and valleys dumb.

"Then, baptised by the setting sun
In liquid hues of dying day,
Unself thyself till thou canst pray
That the diviner will be done."

It is very inconvenient to have one's metaphysics and poetry served up in the same volume. We are by no means sure that we understand what is meant by "Choosing: a "Poem." So far as we can follow it, it affirms the power and glory of the faculty of choice—what was called, in a recent number of the *Nonconformist*, "The Pleasures of Will,"—and it also teaches that submission to Divine guidance is essential to true action of the will. But this is expressed in so fantastic a vision that the sound philosophy and practical wisdom are lost in the unintelligibleness of the poem. This is a sample of the author's style:—

"Oh! if but one spirit vision flared to reach the groping man,
In one glance were comprehended more than life-long search can scan!
Soft, my steeds! The stars are slumbering! There are dreams afloat to-night!
Gaze! and gain, while passing through them, segments of angelic sight!
Circle these with all bright fancies, forged in all these burning spheres;
From Arcturus, through Orion, far as where the Cross uprears;
Conjure clear as minds that muse them, diverse as their interest;
Add completed recollection; and all thoughts that each suggest;
Then, conceive a saint's sensation thus matured from height to height,
Nought too full for God to render from resources infinite!"

Mr. Herbert's "Sketches by the Wayside" never rise above the commonplace, often descend to the vulgar. The principal poem is called, "A "Metrical Tract"; and Mr. Herbert has in this sub-title indicated the literary order of his volume. The goodness of intention and the lengthened moralising, the tediousness and the poverty of conception, of the tract, are here. We have never been so reconciled to the works of imitators of our great poets as in reading this book. Almost any echo of Mr. Tennyson or Mr. Browning would be better than Mr. Herbert's voice.

---

* *Poems.* By BRAMANTIP CAMENES. (London: Alfred W. Bennett.)
A Rhymer's Wallet. By CRADOCK NEWTON, author of "Arnold: a Dramatic History." (London: Alfred W. Bennett.)
Choosing: a Poem. (London: Alfred W. Bennett.)
Sketches by the Wayside. By T. HERBERT. (London: Alfred W. Bennett.)

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Diamond Rose: a Life of Love and Duty. By SARAH TYTLER. (Strahan.) Euphame Napier, the heroine of this story, actuated at first in all her conduct by a stern sense of duty, which makes her harsh and unsympathetic to the frailties of less ascetic natures, mellows into the widely-loving disciple of the Saviour—her heart going forth to tend His flock as the bud opens to the sun. It is a sweet picture, full of encouragement to all who are bent upon doing His will, however conscious of unworthy motives and poor attainments. Nurtured in Lady Somerville's "Hospital" at Edinburgh, about the time of the legislative Union, she subjects herself rigidly to all the restraints which were customarily imposed upon those who shared the benefits of such institutions, and soon enters upon the world to find that she has yet to learn the alphabet of Christian doctrine. Like the "Pharisee of the Pharisees," serving God in all good conscience, she was to have a new revelation made to her before she could solve the mystery of life. This revelation, coming to some like the lightning's flash, to others through a lifetime, was first dimly shadowed to Euphame in the humility and saintliness of a French Protestant woman to whom she was ministering in sickness. "She felt convicted and filled with "compunction, and some of the chill ice of her isolation "and absorption and involuntary self-estimation began "to give way." More light came as she stood at the post of duty, and before long came that which she did *not* seek—the strong love of one whose heart she had won from a cynicism which was as ensnaring to him as asceticism to her. Miss Tytler has the history of the period at her fingers' ends, and writes with a force and energy that is only equalled by our very best writers of fiction.

Out of Harness: Sketches Narrative and Descriptive, by Dr. GUTHRIE (A. Strahan), can scarcely be introduced as a new book to the majority of our readers; but it is too interesting to be passed over with simple acknowledgment as a reprint of magazine articles. A strong, fearless worker, as Dr. Guthrie has proved himself to be, he is no idler when "out of harness." His thought and his sympathies are still busy with work for God and God's works. A well-earned holiday furnishes him with opportunity and inclination to look back upon his ministry among the ignorant and miserable tenants of the Cowgate, or to reflect upon the manifestations of God's power in the tempest and His goodness in nature and providence, and to derive lessons of encouragement from all. A large-hearted, manly tone pervades every chapter, and many a useful hint as to the direction and character of Christian effort may be gathered by those who have ears to hear. Dr. Guthrie is no novice in such matters, and his long and varied experience gives authority to his counsels which we justly deny to the mere theorist, however sincere. Many of the essays sparkle with anecdote and pleasant humour.

Lectures on Prayer and Kindred Subjects. By JOSEPH S. SEWELL. (F. B. Kitto.) Mr. Sewell is a member of the Society of Friends, and being about to proceed to Madagascar "on a mission of Christian love," has been prevailed upon to publish these lectures as a memento to his friends "of past seasons of pleasant "and refreshing intercourse," and as a record of "the "deep religious convictions and earnest desires which "are feebly set forth in the following pages." The subject of "prayer," and of such phases of the Christian life as are included in the expression "kindred sub-"jects," are, happily, not so far neglected in the literature of the present day that we can look for frequent contributions of very new or suggestive thought upon them. Much service, however, is rendered to the cause of truth by every fresh testimony to the practical power of a religious faith borne by one who has evidently made it his own, and especially valuable is such service if the aspects of truth are so presented as to convey an idea of harmony and life. Mr. Sewell has written in such a manner, and his words, so free from all sectarian bitterness and dogmatic assertion, will commend themselves to all Christians who may happen to read them.

Of works of no special interest or merit we may mention: *The Man of Sorrows and His Relationships.* (Elliot Stock.) "A contribution to religious thought,"—as it is also styled on the title-page—intended to direct the attention of all Christians, whether teachers

or hearers, to "Christ crucified," the "Man of sorrows," rather than to perplex themselves about the doctrine of the Trinity. *The Philosophy of Evangelicism.* Second Edition. (Elliot Stock.) Another anonymous publication of greater bulk, dealing with similar subjects in a manner also similar to the last mentioned, suggesting the same hand. *Preparing for Home.* Third Edition. By JONATHAN WATSON. (Elliot Stock.) *The Universal Church: its Faith, Doctrine, and Constitution.* (Trübner and Co.) A work which may be strongly recommended to all who are in search of something "quite new" in the shape of a religious creed.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Morning Precepts and Evening Promises (Nisbet and Co.). Constance Lorn, and other Poems (A. W. Bennett). Mental Analysis (Longmans). A Handy Book of Domestic Homœopathic Practice, by Dr. Allshorn (Houlston and Wright). Annual Address and Journal of the Transactions of the Victoria Institute (Hardwicke). English Grammar Simplified (Marshall and Laurie). The Handmaids of Happiness (Snow and Co.). Brook's Works, Vol. VI. (Nisbet and Co.). Wright's Eton Greek Grammar (W. Tegg). The Arts of Writing, Reading, and Speaking, by Edward W. Cox, Second Edition (H. Cox). Lilliput Leves, illustrated by Millais and others; the Washerwoman's Foundling, by William Gilbert; the Romance of Charity, by John De Leifle; the Starling, by N. Macleod (A. Strahan). The Work of God in Every Age; Remarkable Facts illustrative of Scripture, by Dr. Leifchild (Jackson, Walford, and Co.). Everlasting Punishment not Everlasting Pain (E. Stock). Cassell's Magazine, Vol. I; Anne Judge, Spinster, by F. W. Robinson, Three Vols. (S. Low and Co.). The Family: its Duties, Joys, and Sorrows, by Count A. De Gasparin (Jackson, Walford, and Co.).

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Prof. Seeley, of University College, London, has promised to deliver some lectures on Milton at Newcastle at Christmas. We (*Athenæum*) believe, also, that he is to write the essay on Cambridge University Reform in the forthcoming volume of "Essays on Education," edited by Mr. Farrer, of Harrow.

Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder's forthcoming works include, among other works, "English Monasticism, its Rise and Influence," by O'Dell Travers Hill, F.R.G.S.; "Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets," Lectures on the Vocation of the Preacher, illustrated by anecdotes, biographical, historical, and elucidatory, by the Rev. E. Paxton Hood; and "The Weaver Boy who became a Missionary, being the story of Dr. Livingstone's Life and Labours," by H. G. Adams, author of "Our Feathered Families.

Mr. Beecher's novel, "Norwood," will be issued next week in the usual form by Messrs. Sampson, Low, Son, and Marston.

A new planet has been recently discovered at very nearly the same time by Prof. Tietjen, of Berlin, and Mr. Peters, of Hamilton College, United States. It is stated to be about the eleventh magnitude. The discovery of this planet, to which the name of Undina has been given, is very interesting, as it makes up the number of these bodies that have been discovered to 100.

Mrs. Stowe has sent to the printers the manuscript of her new work, which is to be a series of sketches of old times and characters in a New England village.

Emerson has prepared a new course of lectures. He will deliver the first of the winter course before the Boston Parker Fraternity.

Miscellaneous News.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—The directors of the Underground Railway have not been idle since the state of the atmosphere in the tunnels became the subject of serious inquiry. They have effected important alterations. The glass has been removed from the various skylights, and, as we suggested, the latter have been converted into open areas. The result is a great improvement; the air is not so dense or dangerous to the lungs of delicate persons, and the smell occasioned by the products of combustion is not so offensive.—*Globe.*

THE CASE OF AUGUSTA MITCHELL.—Considerable attention is being paid to this case, which is one of an exceedingly sad description. It will be remembered that Augusta A. Mitchell was recently arraigned before Mr. Deputy Assistant Judge Payne, at the Middlesex Sessions, on the charge of stealing money from a man with whom she had cohabited. She was convicted, and sentenced by Mr. Payne to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour. It transpired during the trial that the poor girl had been enticed from the country by the prosecutor and seduced, and that at the time of the charge being brought against her she had cohabited with him for five weeks. A letter from one of the jurymen who tried the case states that ten of the jury were in favour of an acquittal, that two only were in favour of finding her guilty; that the latter coerced the former by the fear of being locked up, and that they compromised with their opponents by recommending the prisoner to mercy. It is announced that Augusta Mitchell is to be released from prison on representations made to the Home Secretary. A temporary home has been provided for her through the kindness of Mr. E. W. Thomas, the secretary of the London Female Reformatory Institution.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT HOME.—The harvest-home of the parish and manor of Hughenden, which took place on Thursday, gave the Chancellor of the Exchequer an opportunity of once more appearing in his familiar character of the labourer's friend. After Mr. Disraeli had proposed the health of the Queen, of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of the bishop and clergy of the diocese, all in glowing terms, the Rev. C. Lloyd proposed the health of the right hon. gentleman himself—"the Squire of Hughenden." This toast of course called up Mr. Disraeli, who made a speech in strict accordance with the objects of the meeting. He congratulated his hearers on the bountiful harvest with which they had been favoured in the parish of Hughenden. Another cause for satisfaction was, that no able-bodied labourer was now living in that parish who was not employed at good wages. He also congratulated them on their improvement in husbandry, and on the better character of agricultural dwellings in the district; and he expressed the pleasure which he felt at seeing his own example in this respect very generally adopted by proprietors. At this juncture a bevy of farm-children entered the tent and presented the right hon. gentleman with a figure of the Goddess Ceres, appropriately adorned with ears of oats, barley, and wheat. This gave him a text for some further remarks. He ended another eulogy of the agricultural labourer with a special toast in honour of the labourers of Hughenden, associating therewith the name of a venerable farm-labourer, who expressed his gratitude in language at once earnest and devout. There were no allusions of a political character.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The first of the Saturday concerts of this season took place on Saturday last. The orchestra has been reconstructed, and the hall is now made capable of holding many more than formerly. It must be gratifying to the Crystal Palace Company, and especially so to Mr. Manns, to watch the steady increase in the number of visitors year by year to these most interesting concerts, which we consider in their way far more enjoyable than the grand opera concerts held on the Handel Orchestra. The programme on Saturday was full of interest. Mendelssohn's Symphony in A Minor (known as the Scotch Symphony), the overture to "Der Freischutz," and two ballet airs from "Rosamunde," by Schubert—such was the feast in the instrumental line offered to us, and a feast it was indeed to lovers of good music, seldom to be enjoyed so thoroughly elsewhere. The Crystal Palace Choir improves very evidently, and they now appear to catch something of the spirit of the orchestra and their leader, in which for some time they were rather deficient. "Gipsy Life," a chorus by Schumann, was very creditably performed, but with such inspiriting music and so glorious an accompaniment, they ought indeed to be roused. Still the chorus is not an easy one, and it was well done and most effective. The chorus, "Trumpet blow, music flow," from Gounod's "Reine de Saba," was also very well received. Of the vocalists we need say but little; Mrs. Patey-Whytock, Mr. Patey, and Miss Edith Wynne, are all well known. The only novelty to us was a song from Mr. Arthur Sullivan's MS. opera, "The Sapphire Necklace," entitled "Love will be master," and sung by Miss Edith Wynne. The song was, like most of Mr. Sullivan's compositions, original and graceful, and was so performed as to obtain a hearty and well-deserved encore.

LITERARY PLAGIARISM EXTRAORDINARY.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a review of "Ciroe," a new novel by Mr. Babington White, that has recently appeared in *Belgravia*, the magazine edited by Miss Braddon, showed that the story, instead of being an original work, as it professed to be, was plagiarised almost entirely from the "Dalila" of M. Octave Feuillet. In a subsequent impression of the same journal a letter, purporting to be from Miss Braddon, appears, which says:—"The discovery of the theft from M. Octave Feuillet has fallen like a thunderbolt on my senses. Let me at once assure your readers, those who are subscribers to *Belgravia*, that I was unconscious of Mr. Babington White's deception, he having undertaken to contribute an original novel. As the worker of precious metals will never refuse for his honour's sake to take back the base stuff he may have sold unconsciously for gold, so I should wish at once to publish my willingness to return the amounts paid by my subscribers for those numbers of *Belgravia* in which 'Circe' usurped a place." Another communication to our contemporary is to this effect:—"If Miss Braddon has recovered from the shock of 'the discovery of the theft from M. O. Feuillet,' she will perhaps be good enough to tell us who committed that theft. In a tolerably large acquaintance with professional *littérateurs*, I never yet found any one who had met Mr. Babington White. Several persons, however, who ought to know, have assured me that, as Mrs. Prig remarked of Mrs. Harris, 'There was never no such a person,' and that 'Circe' was really written by a certain lady novelist of considerable popularity." Miss Braddon *does* respond, but only to pronounce the letter sent in her name a forgery, and offering one hundred guineas for the apprehension of the writer, but not offering any explanation of the existence of "Babington White." The *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests that, should she succeed in detecting the author of the letter, she should offer another reward for the discovery of Mr. Babington White.

SANITARY FACTS.—Some results of the works of drainage, sewerage, water-supply, and cleansing, which within the last few years have been accomplished in various towns in England may be stated in figures that cannot be too well known. In Cardiff the monstrous mortality of 33.2 per 1,000 per annum has been brought down to 22.6, and in Newport the ratio of 31.8 per 1,000 has given place to 21.6—reductions of 32 per cent., or, allowing for cholera and dysentery, 23 per cent. In Salisbury, Croydon, Macclesfield, and Merthyr the mortality has been reduced by a fifth. In Ely the reduction—the saving of life—has amounted to 14 per cent. per annum; in Banbury to nearly as much. Dover has only saved 7 per cent., but its death-rate was previously moderate for an unreformed town. In Leicester, the total reduction is but 4½ per cent., but the fatality of typhoid fever is little more than half what it was. So also the reduction of the general rate of mortality is not strikingly great at Cheltenham, but its former rate, 19.4 per 1,000, was not high; and its death-rate by typhoid fever, only 8 per 10,000 before, has been reduced below 5 per 10,000. In Bristol the full completion of the works has been too recent for an estimate of their results, but typhoid fever has lost about a third of its fatality, and in so large a town important savings of life result from even small per-cental reductions of mortality. The death-rate by typhoid fever has fallen in Salisbury to a fourth of what it was; in Croydon and Stratford-on-Avon to about a third; in Banbury, Warwick, Ely, Penrith, Macclesfield, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, about half. The improvement in the cholera rate at each successive epidemic in the towns reported on by Dr. Buchanan, from whose report to the medical officer of the Privy Council these statements are compiled, is equally striking. It is also shown that the drying of the soil, which has in most cases accompanied the laying of main sewers in the improved towns, appears to have led to the diminution of the mortality from consumption—a diminution approaching 50 per cent. in Salisbury and Ely; exceeding 40 per cent. in Rugby and Banbury; amounting to about a third in Worthing, Leicester, Newport, and Macclesfield, a fourth in Cheltenham, a fifth at Dover and Warwick, a sixth at Bristol, Cardiff and Croydon, a tenth at Merthyr. Only one-fifth of the towns here reported on have appointed a medical officer of health, and Bristol, with apparent timidity, only recognises him as a "medical inspector"; but in various towns the medical practitioners have given their fellow-townsmen valuable unpaid services in the work of stopping the waste of life. Mr. Simon, in presenting in his report of this year these and similar statements relating to twenty-five English towns, with an aggregate population of 600,000, observes that medical science could not from the first regard these great popular experiments in the management of the public health as of doubtful promise, but to the popular mind they had to be judged by their actual fruits. The splendid results which have already been secured may serve not only to confute persons who have despaired of any great preventability of disease, but also to justify in the public eye, and to encourage in their noble labour, those who for years have been spending their powers in this good work.

Gleanings.

A little boy, six years of age, has been poisoned by chewing the bark of a laburnum tree.

This week the butchers of Malmesbury have reduced the price of mutton from 9d. to 8d. per lb.

Not fewer than twelve fires took place in various parts of the metropolis between Saturday night and Monday morning.

There were some frosts last week. Some of the pools in the neighbourhood of Bristol have been covered with a thin ice.

The Atlantic telegraph cable has been repaired, the defect having been found and remedied at a distance of eighty-eight miles from Heart's Content.

A trumpet is heard to sound every morning from the Shah of Persia's palace to warn the rest of the world to get up; and another royal trumpet in the evening directs mankind to sup and go to bed.

It is stated of the three great professions that in England the number of persons belonging to each is nearly the same—viz., 35,995 medical, 35,483 clerical, and 34,970 legal.

Last week a splendid osprey, a bird of the eagle tribe, was shot at Littlehampton, on the coast of Sussex. It had just been fishing, and had a bass 1 lb. weight in his mouth, scarcely dead.

The *South London Chronicle* urges that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should provide another residence for the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that the grounds of Lambeth Palace should be converted into a public park.

An American paper says:—"In one of the fashionable churches in Pittsfield strangers are seated according to dress. If elegantly dressed they are placed near the pulpit; a moderate display secures a position half way up the broad aisle; but a lady moderately attired is put as near the door as possible."

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* says that relief is given to a large class of social sufferers at a store in Brooklyn. The announcement is thus made:—"Umbrellas Recovered here." The omission of a hyphen after the first syllable of the second word, it thinks, may lean to wide-spread delusion and disappointment.

A PHILOSOPHIC YOUTH.—The *Warrington Advertiser*, in a report of the examination of the children attending the Bluecoat School in that town, which took place last week, relates the following amusing episode:—Mr. Bowes (the master): In what way did Queen Elizabeth show her wisdom? A scholar: The people wanted her to get married, and she refused.—Mr. Bowes: I don't know that that was a sign of wisdom. Why did she refuse? The scholar: Because she wished to have all the power herself.—

At a later period, the Rev. J. D. Massingham said he thought they had hardly done the philosophic youth who had given that answer sufficient justice. When a woman wished to play the first fiddle, he thought she was very wise not to get married.

ADVERTISING FOR HUSBANDS.—A week or two ago an advertisement appeared in the Vienna journals announcing that a young lady was desirous of forming a matrimonial alliance with a man of good fortune. She had, she acknowledged, nothing at all; but then she was beautiful, accomplished, and of cheerful, amiable disposition. Another now appears, inimitable in its beautiful simplicity:—"A lady, belonging to the higher nobility, who has lately become a widow, and who, since her husband's death, has been deprived by unfortunate events and by confiding trust, of a fortune once considerable, wishes to make the acquaintance of a rich gentleman with whom, when united, she would be enabled to satisfy those claims on life which she formerly enjoyed."

A FAR WEST STORY.—A western hunter and his brother spent a year in and about the Rocky Mountains. They had two rifles, one bullet, and one keg of powder. With these, he says, they killed on an average twenty-seven head of buffaloes a day. The fact that they did all this with one bullet led to the following cross question:—"How did you kill all these buffaloes with only one bullet?" "Listen, and I'll explain," said the hunter. "We shot a buffalo; I stood on one side and my brother on the other. Brother fired; the ball passed into the barrel of my rifle. The next time, I fired, and brother caught my ball in his rifle. We kept up the hunt for twelve months, killing nearly 200 buffaloes per week, and yet brought home the same ball we started with."

THE TUPPER TESTIMONIAL.—The friends of Mr. M. F. Tupper propose to give him a testimonial, "in acknowledgment of his services to literature and religion." One of the most zealous of them appeals to the public in the following eloquent words:—

Come, ye gleaners of pearls, for which our Tupper dived deep,
And wrenched from the oysters of Meditation, in the sullen waters of Oblivion,
Genuine pearls, not paste, from genuine beds of oysters,
Then flung forth again, on strings of his own spinning,
Strings which Tupper spun at the spinning-wheel of Wisdom;
Turning the spindle of Thought with the muscular Leg of Power,—
Come, give a tithe of their cost to the great pearl-diver Tupper.
Many in far Columbia wear those pearls of Tupper's,
Many in Australasia, and many more in Erin,
Some in hardy Scotia, and thousands in merrie England,
Only a few in Wales, for the Eisteddfodd does not know him,
But some in the Isle of Man, and more in the Isle of Thanet,—
All these wear the pearls which the minstrel-diver gave them!
Give him back a tithe of the cost of those pearls of wisdom,
Give it in postage-stamps, or better, in post-office order;
Or cheque crossed Herries and Co., to account of the minstrel-diver.
N.B.—The testimonial's form will probably be as simple
As the bard's own simple taste, namely, paid in cash to his order.

Obituary.

SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.—A telegram received by the Atlantic telegraph from New York announces the death, from diphtheria, of Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, G.C.B., her Majesty's Minister of Washington. Sir Frederick was the third and only surviving son of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin, and was born June 14, 1814. His Excellency, who had for the last twenty-five years been in the diplomatic service, was special envoy to China in 1858, and became Minister at Washington in 1865. He was brother of the late Lord Elgin, and General Bruce, the chief of the late Prince Consort's household. "Of Sir Frederick Bruce it may be said," says the *Daily News*, "that he gained steadily in reputation from the hour when he opened relations with the able statesman who administers the foreign affairs of the United States. The thorough good sense which underlay all his intellectual qualities, and shone through them, taught him to make a profound study of the American national character, and few foreigners were so well able to do justice to either its excellences or defects. This knowledge in Sir Frederick Bruce was always united with a sincere good will to the people among whom he lived. In the course of the American civil war, and amidst the complications to which it gave rise, misunderstandings of the gravest character had grown up and constituted a barrier between the people of the two countries which the lamented Minister made it the business of his life to remove. In the prosecution of this work he displayed a patience, a constancy, a vigilance, and a conciliatory temper, which we believe Mr. Seward would be the first to acknowledge. This is the honour, this the acknowledgment that is justly due to him now that his services, abruptly terminated, pass into history."

MR. WICKHAM, M.P.—A vacancy has occurred in the representation of Bradford by the death of Mr. Henry Wickham Wickham, which took place on Monday afternoon at his residence, Clarendon-place, Leamington. Mr. Wickham was a moderate Liberal, and was first returned to Parliament for Bradford in 1852, but previously unsuccessfully contested the borough in 1847. The deceased was a partner in the Low Moor Iron Works, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and chairman of the West Riding quarter sessions; and also chairman of the board of directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Mr. Wickham had for some time been in delicate health, and has for several years resided at Leamington during the Parliamentary recess.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN COOK'S DAUGHTER.—The death is announced, in the parish of St. Martin, Colchester, of Mrs. Ann Rumsey, widow, in her 104th year. It is an interesting circumstance that she was the daughter of the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain Cook, who was massacred by the natives of Hawaii, in the South Sea Islands, and that she was born only a few years after the accession of George III. to the throne of England.

EX-LORD CHANCELLOR BLACKBURNE.—This venerable magistrate died at his town residence, Merrion-square, Dublin, on Tuesday evening week. He was born in 1782, so that he had attained the age of eighty-five. He was made Attorney-General under Earl Grey's administration, and he consented to retain that position when Sir Robert Peel made his premature attempt to assume the reins of power in 1834, for which he was denounced as an apostate. Seven years later, when Sir Robert Peel again returned to office, Mr. Blackburne was again made Attorney-General, and shortly after Master of the Irish Rolls. In 1845 his former patron, who was still in office, removed him to the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench, over which court he presided for seven years. The most memorable trial at which he presided was that of Smith O'Brien and his associates for their share in the rebellion which exploded in the famous cabbage-garden. In his seventieth year Mr. Blackburne exchanged his safe office of Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench for the more precarious, and, as it proved, short-lived, office of Lord Chancellor, under the first Administration of the Earl of Derby in 1852. The end came in a few months, and Mr. Blackburne retired into private life. His retirement was not, however, destined to be permanent. In 1856 the new Court of Lord Justice in Appeal was created, and Lord Palmerston secured Mr. Blackburne for its first judge. He was called forth from his retirement and assumed the duties of his office in his seventy-fourth year, and continued to discharge its functions for the next ten years. When Lord Derby returned to office last year, he removed Mr. Blackburne, now in his eighty-fourth year, from the Appeal Court to the Court of Chancery. Mr. Blackburne had consented to hold the office for a time till the Minister could carry out his original intentions. He stepped once more into the judgment seat which he had occupied for a few months fourteen years before, and then, with a tenure of office nearly as brief, he resigned in favour of the present Chancellor, and quitted his public duties for ever.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

GRIST.—September 14, at Ashley, near Bath, the wife of Hubert G. Grist, Esq., of London, of a son stillborn.

MAYS.—September 14, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Mays, Smethwick, of a son.

MASON.—September 18, at The Grove, Sydenham, the wife of H. Mason, Esq, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TUCKETT—FOX.—September 11, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Falmouth, Philip Debell Tuckett, Esq., of Piccadilly, London, to Rachel Elizabeth, daughter of Alfred Fox, Esq., of Falmouth.

CALLIS—RODGERS.—September 11, at Hanover-street Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. R. Stainton, Mr. William Callis, of Sheffield, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Rodgers, Holbrook, near Eckington.

BRECKON—SCOTT.—September 14, at Milton Congregational church, Rochdale, by the Rev. H. W. Parkinson, Robert, third son of the late Mr. Peter Breckon, of Acklam, near Stockton-on-Tees, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Scott, Pontefract.

GUEST—WALES.—September 14, at Salem Chapel, York, by the Rev. James Parsons, Mr. Edward Guest, of Cookermouth, son of the late Mr. Edward Guest, engineer, of Liverpool, to Jane Middleton, youngest daughter of Edward Wales, Esq., merchant, of York.

KEMP—CHAMBERS.—September 16, at the Baptist chapel, South-street, Exeter, by the Rev. Samuel Mann, Mr. John Carey Kemp (the firm of W. Kemp and Son), to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. James Chambers, of Exeter.

WIGLEY—BURTON.—September 16, at the Unitarian Baptist church, Adrian-street, Dover, by the Rev. Thomas B. W. Briggs, Mr. Alfred Wigley, of Birmingham, to Susannah, second daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Burton, of Charlton, near Dover.

KIDD—HOPCROFT.—September 17, at Park Chapel, Camden-town, by the Rev. J. Harrison, M.A., John William, second son of the late Rev. W. T. Kidd, to Thirza Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. William Hopcroft, of Camden-town.

BURGESS—STOTT.—September 17, at 6, Mansfield-place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. A. Mackenzie, of Free Tolbooth Church, Mr. James Lambie Burgess, of London, to Maggie Wilkie, second daughter of the late William Stott, Esq., merchant, Edinburgh.

WALKER—REYNOLDS.—September 17, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, Mr. S. J. Walker, of Manchester, to Miss Lucy Reynolds, of Leicester.

ROWLEY—STIRK.—September 17, at Friar-lane Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. C. Pike, assisted by the Rev. T. Lomas, Mr. Robert Rowley, to Elizabeth Hastings, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Stirk, both of Leicester.

WOODBRIDGE—BURDEN.—September 17, at the Baptist chapel, Melksham, by the Rev. G. Wood, Mr. William Woodbridge, second son of the late Mr. George Woodbridge, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Burden, Rockley.

COXETER—MACDONALD.—September 17, at Camden-road Chapel, by the Rev. S. H. Booth, Samuel Joseph, son of James Coxeter, of Ivy Lodge, Junction-road, Kentish-town, to Ada Emma, second daughter of Henry Macdonald, of Holloway.

FRY—RAKE.—September 18, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Bristol, David Fry, Esq., youngest son of Joseph Fry, Esq., of Charlotte-street, Park-street, to Mariana Louisa, youngest daughter of Joseph Rake, Esq., of Bristol.

WOOD—SALISBURY.—September 18, at the Wesleyan chapel, Saltney, Chester, by the Rev. E. Jones, of Ipswich, uncle of the bride, George Swinford, eldest son of Henry Wood, Esq., of Chester, to Mary Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of E. G. Salisbury, Esq, late M.P. for Chester.

FULCHER—BLOOMFIELD.—September 18, at the Baptist chapel, Waldringfield, by licence, by the Rev. Philip Dickenson, of London, Mr. James Fulcher, of Saxmundham, to Thirza Bloomfield, of Waldringfield. This being the first marriage celebrated in the chapel, a very handsome Bible was presented to the bride.

HATTEN—BLOMFIELD.—September 18, at the Lion Walk Chapel, Colchester, by the Rev. T. W. Davids, assisted by the Rev. J. Raven, of Ipswich, Mr. George N. Hatten, of Bergherah House, Witnesham, youngest son of Mr. Robert H. Hatten, to Harriet Griffin, second daughter of Mr. S. Blomfield, of Berechurch, Colchester.

CLIFTON—WARD.—September 19, at King-street Chapel, Northampton, by the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, of Bristol, Mr. Edwin S. Clifton, homœpathic chemist, Ipswich, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Ward, of Abingdon-square, Northampton.

GRIFFIN—WREN.—September 19, at Portland Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. Charles Williams, Edward Griffin, Esq., of London, to Ann Maria Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Wren, of Southampton.

BOMPAS—WHITE.—September 20, at Regent's Park Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, Henry Mason Bompas, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, youngest son of the late Charles Carpenter Bompas, Esq., serjeant-at-law, to Rachel Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward White, of Tufnell Park, Holloway.

HARDAKER—MIDDLEBROOK.—September 21, at the Baptist chapel, Bramley, by the Rev. George Barran, of Sheffield, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Ashworth, Mr. Marshall Hardaker, of Wrose-hill, Idle, to Frances Clough, daughter of Mr. Samuel Middlebrook, Bramley.

KITCHIN—TOWER.—September 24, at St. Andrew's Chapel, North Shields, by the Rev. Archibald Jack, William Henry Kitchin, of Whitehaven, to Jessie, daughter of the late Finlay Tower, merchant, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

PAWLING.—July 16, in Brisbane, Queensland, after long and severe affliction, Henry C. Pawling, son of the Rev. Henry Pawling, late of Aston Tirrold.

BROWN.—September 10, at Brunderton, Suffolk, Mr. Abram Brown, aged sixty-seven. A true Christian, faithful deacon, and laborious Sabbath-school teacher.

MARSHALL.—September 11, Mary Marshall, of Peckham, in the seventy-third year of her age.

BIDGOOD.—September 12, at Bishop's Lodge, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood, Frederick Walter, the son of F. Bidgood, Esq., aged fourteen.

MOLLETT.—September 18, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Mollett, of Quadrant-road, Canonbury.

PRATTEN.—September 22, at Bristol, Mr. Benjamin Pratten, aged seventy-seven. Friends will kindly accept the announcement.

WICKHAM.—September 23, at Leamington, aged sixty-seven, Henry Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P. for Bradford.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

In consequence of the imminence of the Abyssinian expedition, the arrest of Garibaldi, and the recrudescence of Fenianism, Consols have fallen to 94¼ 94⅜ for money and account. Considering the accrued dividend, Consols are about 1¼ lower than they were at the close of June last.

Owing to the superabundance of money, the rates of discount in the open market for the best bills are at the extraordinarily low rate of 1⅜ 1½ per cent.

Colonial and Indian railway shares are now participating in the rise which first buoyed up British railway stocks.

The Bank's discount and loan business continues to decline. During the week the amount of gold sent into the Bank from abroad, on balance, was 287,000*l.*, and the difference between that sum and the 149,915*l.* increase in the coin and bullion, must be represented by coin withdrawn for the internal circulation.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(*From Friday's Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 18.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£38,329,665	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	23,329,665
	£38,329,665		£38,329,665

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity)	£12,895,273
Rest	3,678,404		
Public Deposits	7,974,897	Other Securities	17,216,262
Other Deposits	19,165,910	Notes	14,628,240
Seven Day and other Bills	531,345	Gold & Silver Coin	1,168,782
	£45,903,452		£45,903,556

Sept. 19, 1867. FRANK MAY, Deputy Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—CONFIDENTIAL ADVICE.—To all persons who suffer from bilious headache, disordered stomach, biliousness, or flatulency, these Pills are most strongly recommended as the safest, best, and quickest mode of obtaining ease without weakening or irritating the nervous system. Holloway's Pills are especially useful in clearing away any excess of bile, which usually produces fever unless remedial measures be adopted without delay. In asthma, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs, they may be relied upon for removing all danger; and, by purifying and regulating the circulation, they effectually prevent relapses. By rousing the liver to a fair secretion of bile and quickly carrying it off from the system, these Pills ward off low spirits, listlessness, and those distressing feelings often called nervous.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, September 23.

The supply of English wheat to this morning's market was small, and was held firmly by factors at the rates of this day se'nnight. The trade was not active, and not much business transpired in either home-grown or foreign wheats, but holders would make no concession in value, and in the sales effected late currencies were realised. Barley very firm; grinding sorts scarce and dear. Beans and peas each 1s. per qr. higher. Of oats the arrivals for the week are very large, and are almost exclusively from Russian ports. On Friday last the tone of the trade was decidedly better for this article, and a large clearance of ship's samples was then effected at prices about equal to the rates obtainable on the previous Monday. To-day the trade has remained firm, with a fair, steady demand.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr. s.	s.
WHEAT—		
Essex and Kent, red, old	57	67
Ditto new	52	64
White, old	58	71
,, new	53	67
Foreign red	55	65
,, white	57	72
BARLEY—		
English malting	39	50
Chevalier	50	56
Distilling	40	45
Foreign	30	44
MALT—		
Pale	72	78
Chevalier	78	80
Brown	58	63
BEANS—		
Ticks	41	44
Harrow	41	44
Small	43	48
Egyptian	—	—
PEAS—		
Grey	37	39
Maple	39	42
White	40	44
Boilers	40	44
Foreign, white	39	43
RYE	32	34
OATS—		
English feed	23	30
,, potatoe	28	35
Scotch feed	24	31
,, potatoe	29	35
Irish black	21	24
,, white	23	30
Foreign feed	21	27
FLOUR—		
Town made	52	57
Country Marks	43	46
Norfolk & Suffolk	43	45

BREAD.—LONDON, Saturday, September 21.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 10d.; household ditto, 7d. to 9d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, September 23.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 15,004 head. In the corresponding week in 1866 we received 16,889; in 1865, 25,578; in 1864, 22,424; in 1863, 17,372; in 1862, 13,477; in 1861, 11,76½; and in 1860, 8,722 head. There was a full average supply of foreign beasts and sheep on sale here to-day, in good condition, but the show of foreign calves and pigs was limited. All breeds were very dull, and prices had a drooping tendency. Fresh up from our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts were moderately extensive and in fair condition. The attendance of buyers being rather limited, the demand for all breeds of beasts was in a most inactive state. Prime Herefords, Devons, Shorthorns, &c., sold at about previous rates, but the value of inferior stock had a drooping tendency. The top figure was 5s. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 1,650 short-horns, &c.; from other parts of England, 700 various breeds; and from Ireland 230 oxen &c. We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily supplied with sheep, the general quality of which was by no means first-rate. All breeds met a lazy inquiry. We have no change to notice in the value of either Downs or half-breds, but whitefaced sheep were rather cheaper. The extreme value of the best Downs was 5s. per 8lbs. Calves though in short supply were very dull, and quite 4d. per 8lbs. lower than on this day se'night. The highest price was 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The supply of pigs was good. The demand was inactive at last week's prices, viz., from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lbs.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 2	3 4	Prime Southdown	4 8	5 0
Second quality	3 6	3 10	Lambs	0 0	0 0
Prime large oxen	4 0	4 6	Lge. coarse calves	4 2	4 8
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8	5 0	Prime small	4 10	5 4
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2	3 4	Large hogs	3 4	3 10
Second quality	3 6	4 0	Neat sm. porkers	4 0	4 4
Pr. coarse woolled	4 2	4 6			

Quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 26s. each. Suckling Calves, 22s. to 26s.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, September 23.

The supplies of meat on sale in these markets are rather extensive, and the trade generally is heavy, at barely stationary prices. Last week's imports were 669 packages from Rotterdam.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 2	3 6	Inf. mutton	3 4	3 8
Middling ditto	3 8	3 10	Middling ditto	3 10	4 4
Prime large do.	4 0	4 4	Prime ditto	4 4	4 6
Do. small do.	4 4	4 6	Veal	3 10	4 10
Large pork	3 2	3 8	Lamb	0 0	0 0
Small pork	3 10	4 4			

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Supplies are still about the same condition as they were last week. Hot-house fruit continues equal to the demand, but the finer kinds of wall fruit are getting scarcer. Walnuts are still arriving in large quantities. Damsons continue plentiful, and Spanish water melons are also abundant. Filberts, both French and English, are fetching fair prices. Kent cobs are now coming in, and they meet with a ready sale. Peas may still be had. Among potatoes are now some sound and excellent samples, which are slightly lower in price than they were last week. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, fuchsias, pelargoniums, asters, calceolarias, balsams, mignonette, and roses.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, September 23.—Our market is quiet, with a fair demand. Large supplies of the new growth have been received during the past week, and the quality proves much better than was anticipated, but the quantity bids fair to fall far short of the estimate formed a short time since; our prices, however, will doubtless be kept in check by the large supplies of foreign produce. Continental advices are unchanged; the yield in almost every district is coming down of excellent quality, and the quantity will admit of large exports to the London market. New York letters to the 10th inst. report a firm market; the new growth is realising 60c. to 65c. per lb. for prime samples, but these are coming in in such small parcels that it is expected good qualities will shortly be very scarce. New Sussex, 8l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.; New Kent, 7l 0s. to 13l. 13s.; New Farnham, 11l. 0s. to 13l. 13s.; Yearlings, 9l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.; Olds, 3l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 23.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,622 firkins butter, and 2,186 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 21,071 casks, &c., butter, and 1,467 bales bacon. We have to notice an advance of fully 4s. per cwt. in Irish butter, and a good extent of business transacted. Foreign sold well, and advanced 2s. per cwt. We have nothing new to notice in the bacon market; supplies barely equal to the demand; prices remain the same.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 23.—These markets are scantily supplied with potatoes. The trade is steady, and the tendency of prices is in an upward direction. Last week's import was confined to five hampers from Rotterdam. Regents, 70s. to 120s.; Kidneys, 100s. to 120s.; Flukes, 120s. to 140s.; Rocks, 75s. to 90s. per ton.

SEED.—Monday, Sept. 23.—Red cloverseeds are commanding rather more attention, and fine qualities are held with firmness. White cloverseed is more saleable, at very full rates. Trefoils realise quite as high rates, with fair sales. New white mustardseed was in good supply, and sold at quite as much money; some choice qualities to seedsmen, in small lots, made higher rates. Winter tares were held at enhanced values, but, being more plentiful, were not taken so freely.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 23.—We have again to report considerable inactivity in the demand for all kinds of home-grown wool, at barely stationary prices. The quantity of wool on the market is by no means extensive. For export, next to nothing is done.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 23.—The market for linseed oil is steady, and prices are on the advance. Rape oil is firmly held, but the transactions have not been on an extensive scale. For most other oils the market has ruled firm.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 23.—The market remains inactive. P. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 43s. 3d. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow 42s. 6d. net cash.

COAL, Monday, Sept. 23.—Haswell 21s. 9d., Tees 21s. 3d., Lambtons 21s., Hartlepool 19s., Harton 19s., Holywell 17s.—Fresh ships 23; at sea 35.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Subscribers' names to the First Edition of Mr. Skeats's "History of the Free Churches of England" will not be received after the 30th inst. Price 12s. (Parts I. to IV. already published, price 2s. each to Subscribers.)

18, Bouverie-street, E.C.

Now ready, crown 8vo, 3s.,

PRIVATE LETTERS OF ST. PAUL AND ST. JOHN.

By Rev. SAMUEL COX, of Nottingham.

"If the author takes some larger portions of the Word of God, and deals with them in this vein, he will do something great and we shall not have to regret that the ministers of the Church of England do all our Biblical criticism for us. There is the fascination of a pre-Raphaelite picture about the manner in which he attempts to work out his conception of the personalities and circumstances of the apostolic correspondence, and the almost neglected Epistles become as beautiful as ome deep, shady grove suddenly irradiated, through the dark boughs, by a rich beam of golden sunlight."—*Eclectic Review.*

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Fourth Thousand. Price 6d., or 35s. per hundred,

SERMONS PREACHED TO WORKING PEOPLE.

By Very Rev. Dean STANLEY, R. W. DALE, M.A., Revs. H. ALLON, EDWARD WHITE, Dr. HAMILTON, SAMUEL MARTIN, A. MACKENNAL, and MARK WILKS.

"There is not a sermon in the volume from which we could not cull passages of power and beauty, and the liberal, manly, and candid spirit which pervades them all must commend them to every intelligent thinker."—*Bradford Review.*

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

A BOOK FOR THE COUNTRY AND SEASIDE.

Price 5s., cloth gilt,

AN EDITOR OFF THE LINE;

OR, WAYSIDE MUSINGS AND REMINISCENCES.

By EDWARD MIALL.

"We cannot conceive of a pleasanter companion to be taken at this season of the year to the sea shore or hill side."—*Herald of Peace.*

"He has a keen faculty of observation, and tells a good story with much vivacity and graphic skill."—*Illustrated London News.*

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just published, Second Edition, price 6d.,

THE IRISH CHURCH:

AN HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL REVIEW.

By HERBERT S. SKEATS.

"The Commission which the Government are now excogitating will tell us nothing that may not be got out of this book.' *English Independent.*

Published (for the Liberation Society) by Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, E.C.

PARTRIDGE AND COOPER

(Late PARTRIDGE and COZENS),

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,

192, FLEET-STREET (Corner of Chancery-lane).

Carriage Paid to the Country on Orders exceeding 20s

NOTE PAPER, Cream or Blue, 3s. 4s. 5s., and 6s. per ream.

TINTED LINED NOTE (Five Colours), for Home or Foreign Correspondence, 5 quires for 1s. 6d., or 5s. 6d. per ream. Envelopes to match, 1s. per 100.

ENVELOPES, Cream or Blue, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d. per thousand.

THE TEMPLE ENVELOPE, high inner flap, 1s. per 100, or 9s. 6d. per 1,000.

CHEAP ENVELOPES for CIRCULARS, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per 1,000.

STRAW PAPER—Improved quality, 2s. and 2s. 6d. per ream.

FOOLSCAP, Hand-made Outsides, 8s. 6d. per ream.

BLACK-BORDERED NOTE, 4s. 0d. and 5s. 6d. per ream.

BLACK-BORDERED ENVELOPES, 1s. per 100—Super-thick quality.

COLOURED STAMPING (Relief) reduced to 1s. per 100. Polished Steel Crest Dies engraved from 5s. Monograms, two letters, from 5s.; three letters, from 7s. Business or Address Dies from 3s.

SERMON PAPER, plain 4s. per ream; Ruled ditto, 4s. 6d.

SCHOOL STATIONERY supplied on the most liberal terms. GOOD COPY BOOKS, superfine cream paper, 40 pages, 2s. per dozen. Universal System do., with engraved head lines, 1s. 4d. and 2s. 9d. per doz.

Illustrated Price List of Inkstands, Stationery Cabinets, Postage Scales, Writing Cases, Portrait Albums, &c., post free.

(ESTABLISHED 1841.)

TONIC BITTERS.

Unrivalled Stomachic Stimulant, Palatable and Wholesome, is

WATERS' QUININE WINE.

Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, Confectioners, &c., at 30s. a-dozen. Manufactured by WATERS and WILLIAMS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London.

INVALIDS AND INFANTS.

NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD

has for many years received the unqualified approval of Drs. Lankester, Hassall, Letheby, Ure, and other eminent medical men, as a highly nutritious and unmedicated diet for Invalids and Children.

Sold in 1s. canisters, by the leading Chemists and Grocers.

NEAVE & Co., Manufacturers, Fordingbridge.

Price One Penny, or 7s. 6d. per Hundred,

WORKING MEN and RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS. Full and Extended Report of the Speeches at the Conference at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, Monday, January 21, 1867.

London: Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Now ready, Fourth Edition, 2s. 6d., by post for 32 stamps,

DIABETES, INFLAMMATION and WEAKNESS of the BLADDER, &c., and other Urinary Disorders. By ABBOTTS SMITH, M.D., F.L.S., Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital, &c.

Also, Second Edition, 1s. 6d., post free 19 stamps,

AFFECTIONS of the LUNGS and THROAT, and their Treatment.

London: H. Renshaw, 356, Strand.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED on BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C

HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, the Best in the World, in the New York original Packets. The only dye that remedies the evil effects of Bad Dyes. Black or Brown, price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per case. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale, R. Hovenden and Sons, Wholesale Perfumers, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; 93 and 95, City-road, London, E.C.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 4s. 0d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement to female beauty effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 4s. 0d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 4s. 0d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

HANDSOME GIFT BOOKS.

Now ready, crown 8vo, 10s. 6d., handsomely bound, gilt edges,

I.

EXPOSITIONS OF RAPHAEL'S BIBLE.

By R. H. SMITH,

Author of the "Expositions of the Cartoons of Raphael," &c. Illustrated by Twelve Photographs, printed by Dunmore.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

These "Expositions of Raphael's Bible" form a natural sequel to the "Expositions of Raphael's Cartoons" which appeared seven years since; the same mind, though not the same hand, being as apparent in the frescoes of the Loggia of the Vatican as in the cartoons for the tapestries of the Sistine Chapel.

Raphael, being required by Leo X. to employ his genius, as architect as well as painter, in the completion of the buildings and the decorations of the Papal Palace, was not able, like Michael Angelo, to carry out his own conceptions. There is no reason, however, to regret that the great Master of Composition was obliged to confine himself chiefly to design.

Some say that the cartoons for these frescoes were made by Raphael, but it is doubtful if he did anything more than furnish the drawings, his scholars being left to prepare the studies and paint the pictures, under the general supervision of Giulio Romano, who acted as foreman of the works, Raphael looking in at times, and giving an occasional hint, and perhaps interpreting his meaning by his brush.

This selection from Sacred History commends itself by its similarity to those made by the Psalmist, the martyr Stephen, and the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

The characteristic excellencies of Raphael's Bible, being those of composition and expression, can be conveyed through the medium of engraving. Early impressions of plates, printed in Rome in 1674, have therefore been secured. Their quaintness will remind readers of the character of our authorised version. Frescoes, depending upon more primitive qualities than oil painting, carry the mind more forcibly into the past; and in modern engravings, with their attempt to express texture and local colour, the feeling of antiquity could hardly be preserved.

The Photographs may be fairly left to speak for themselves.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. A Raphael Drawing. Frontispiece.
2. Adam and Eve out of Paradise.
3. The Building of the Ark.
4. The Appearance to Abraham.
5. Esau seeking a Blessing.
6. Jacob's Vision.
7. Joseph before Pharaoh.
8. Moses delivering the Law.
9. Joshua's Victory.
10. The Triumph of David.
11. The Building of the Temple.
12. The Offering of the Magi.

The Photographs being produced under the Author's inspection, the perfection of each is guaranteed. They are fac-similes, being printed specially as book-illustrations.

II.

Uniform with Raphael's Bible, a New Edition. Price 8s. 6d., cloth elegant.

THE

EXPOSITIONS OF THE CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL.

By the same Author. Illustrated by Photographs. [*November.*

Notice of a former Edition.—"The possible publication of such a volume at so low a price is a positive triumph, in its way, over the difficulties of costly and laborious art. The expositions which accompany them are pious and sensible; and this book is one which will retain its interest, and answer any season."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

III.

A New Edition, Crown 8vo, 8s. 6d., elegantly bound,

EXPOSITIONS OF GREAT PICTURES.

Illustrated by Photographs. [*October.*

Notice of First Edition.—"These great pictures have evidently been most carefully studied by the author, who analyses them thoroughly, and describes them at considerable length in a spirit of earnest and full appreciation of their merits, and with a desire to teach others not merely their value as pictures, but the important sacred truths expressed on the different canvasses—truths which can only be read by those who seek for something more than form and colour. The photographic illustrations are taken from early engravings, not from the pictures themselves; some of which, from their age and consequent loss of colour, would come out most inefficiently from the camera. These copies, therefore, reflect the originals of a more favourable time than our own."—*The Art Journal.*

ARTHUR MIALL, 18, BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

NOS. I. to X. of STANDARD ESSAYS on the STATE CHURCH QUESTION.

I.—CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS of CHRISTIANITY TRIED by their only AUTHORITATIVE TEST, the WORD of GOD. By RALPH WARDLAW, D.D. Price Fourpence.

II.—CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS of RELIGION IMPEACH the INTRINSIC POWER of the GOSPEL. By the Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A. Price Twopence.

III.—THE LAW of CHRIST with RESPECT to CIVIL OBEDIENCE. By JOHN BROWN, D.D., Edinburgh. Price Ninepence.

IV.—THE DUTY of the MAGISTRATE in RESPECT to the CHRISTIAN RELIGION. By J. PYE-SMITH, D.D. Price Twopence.

V.—DISSENT NOT SCHISM. By the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY. Price Twopence.

VI.—THE LAW of CHRIST for MAINTAINING HIS CHURCH. By DAVID YOUNG, D.D., Perth. Price Fourpence.

VII.—INFLUENCE of the UNION of the CHURCH with the STATE upon CHRISTIAN UNION and the PROGRESS of RELIGION. By the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL. Price Twopence.

VIII.—ON the ORIGIN and EFFECTS of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH in ENGLAND. By JONATHAN DYMOND. Reprinted by permission from "Essays on Morality." Price Twopence.

IX.—THE CONSCIENCE of the STATE. By ALEXANDER VINET. Price Fourpence.

X.—THE PRINCIPLES of DISSENT and the DUTIES of DISSENTERS: a Pastor's Address to his People. By JOHN ANGELL JAMES. Price Fourpence.

*** The above are the first ten of a new series of Essays on State Churches, extracted from the works of the most eminent writers. They will be followed by others. The Series, when complete, will be issued in one volume, price 3s. 6d.

A NEW EDITION will shortly be published of

CONVERSATIONS on CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS: a Manual for Young Persons. By the Rev. JOHN GUTHRIE, M.A.

London: Arthur Miall (for the Liberation Society, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

New Edition, carefully revised, enlarged. 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

BROWN'S (Rev. JOHN) CONCORDANCE to the HOLY SCRIPTURES of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENT. Re-edited by SAMUEL IVES.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Cheapside.

12mo, embossed cloth, 2s. 6d.,

THE ETON GREEK GRAMMAR. Translated into English, with many Notes and Emendations from the Grammar of Thiersch, Matthiæ, &c., by the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT, M.A.

A New Edition, carefully revised by the Rev. John Massie, M.A.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Cheapside.

Complete Edition, carefully edited, in Two vols. crown 8vo, cloth, 12s. 6d. Vol. I. now ready,

SPENCER'S THINGS NEW and OLD: or, A STOREHOUSE OF SIMILES, SENTENCES, ALLEGORIES, APOPHTHEGMS, ADAGES, APOLOGUES, Divine, Moral, Political, &c., with their several applications. Collected and observed from the Writings and Sayings of the Learned in all ages to this present. By JOHN SPENCER, "a lover of learning and learned men." With a Preface by the Rev. THOMAS FULLER, D.D., Author of "Abel Redevivus," &c.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Cheapside.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' ALMANACK, and Political Annual for 1868. Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged. Ready in November. Price Sixpence.

London: William Freeman, 102, Fleet-street, E.C.

BY REV. J. DENHAM SMITH.

This day, Fourth and Cheaper Edition, 16mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.,

WINNOWED GRAIN; or, Selections from Addresses by Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH.

Also, New Edition, fscp. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.,

NOTES of ADDRESSES delivered in Merrion Hall, Dublin.

London: S. W. Partridge and Co., 9, Paternoster-row.

CHEAP RE-ISSUE OF

LECTURES by the REV. HUGH STOWELL BROWN.

VOLS. I. to IV., in paper covers, price 10d. each.
VOLS. I. and II., in one vol., cloth, 2s.
VOLS. III. and IV., in one vol., cloth, 2s.
VOLS. I. to IV., containing Fifty-two Lectures, in one vol. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

"They contain some very startling statements and some powerful appeals to the reason and conscience."—*The Christian World.*

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

CHEAP PART MUSIC.

THE PART-SINGER. Edited by T. CRAMPTON. In 1d. Nos. and 6d. Parts.

Each Number of the "Part-Singer" consists of Four Pages, demy 8vo, and contains One, Two, or Three Pieces, printed with new type. Each Part contains five numbers stitched in wrapper.

Nos. 1 to 34, and Parts 1 to 6, now ready.

List of contents of the numbers published sent on application to Publisher.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

CHEAP SACRED PART MUSIC.

Just published, price One Penny each,

BLESS THE LORD: An Anthem for Four Voices, with Pianoforte Accompaniment. Forming No. 21 of the "Part Singer."

I WILL GIVE THANKS: An Anthem for Four Voices with Soprano Solo and Pianoforte Accompaniment. Forming No. 22 of the "Part Singer."

HYMN for LENT, PASSION HYMN, NEARER to THEE, and HYMN for WHITSUNTIDE, all arranged for Four Voices, with Pianoforte Accompaniment. Forming No 23 of the "Part Singer."

EASTER ANTHEM. Arranged for Four Voices, with Pianoforte Accompaniment. Forming No. 24 of the "Part Singer."

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Now ready, extra cloth, price 2s. 6d.,

OUR ETERNAL HOMES.

Fourth Edition.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row E.C.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL, at No. 18, Bouverie-street, London; and printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1867.